The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1872.--SIX PAGES. NUMBER 169.

WASHINGTON.

Another Day's Debate in the Senate on the Amnesty Bill.

Leading Provisions of the Senate Apportionment Bill.

Affairs of the Post Office Department to be Investigated.

The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Bill Considered in the House.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Apportionment bill reported to-day was rather to get the matter before the Senate than an expression of the position of the Committee. Its chances in its present form are very doubtful in the Senate, and it is almost sure to fail if sent to the House, as the latter body will insist upon its bill. There are strong indications that the Senate may so amend the bill reported from the Committee as to bring it nearer to the House measure, and in this course will be favored by several members of the Senate Committee.

AMNESTY

seems to be in pretty much of a muddle in the Senate, and the debate to-day has not given either friends or opponents of the measure much light upon the final result. The friends of amnesty feel confident that if a direct vote could be had it would succeed, but some of the amendments now pending bid fair to bring defeat to the whole.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

General Garfield's first attempt at managing an Appropriation bill on the floor to-day has excited general commendation. There are few precedents for the amount of work which the House finished on this particular Appropriation bill to-day.

THE SYNDICATE BUSINESS.

Messrs. Kerr, Beck, and Brooks have not decided whether they will make a formal minority report upon the investigation into the offer of the Syndicate, or content themselves with submitting their views on the floor in debate. They are not inclined to make any partisan opposition to Secretary Boutwell in his funding operation, but wish to get on record their views of the law. They agree that two sections of the law clash with each other, and that the intent of the law could not be carried out without an apparent violation of one clause. They think, however, that the Secretary did violate the act in that part of the contract with the Syndicate which allowed the use of funds received from sales for a considerable time without interest.

CLAYTON'S CASE.

The Committee to investigate the charges against Senator Clayton met to-day. Edwards, who received a certificate of election to the House from Clayton, was examined regarding the circumstances of his receiving certificates.

THE ELECTORS UNDER THE NEW APPORTIONMENT.

The consideration of the Apportionment bill has raised the question among the lawyers of the Senate as to the number of Electors to which each State would be entitled under a new apportionment, and a number hold that under the first section, Article 2, of the Constitution, the number of Electors must equal the number of Senators and members to which each State is entitled for the Congress during which the election is held. This view has been heretofore ignored in two Electoral Colleges.

BULLOCK'S CASE.

The Committee on Education and Labor to-day asked the House to transfer the consideration of the case of Disbursing Officer Bullock to the Military Committee, which was done. It was held that, since the transaction took place in a Bureau of the War Department, and involved a military officer, the latter Committee should consider the matter.

POST OFFICE INVESTIGATION.

The House Post Office Committee met to-day to arrange for an investigation of the charges against the Postmaster General in connection with the letting of contracts and the system of straw bids. A list of witnesses was presented, and they have been summoned for Friday.

PATENT OFFICE RECEIPTS.

From the report of Commissioner Leggett, submitted to-day, it appears that the receipts of the Patent Office for the last year were $678,716; expenditures, $562,091; surplus paid into the Treasury, $116,624.

ESTIMATES FOR RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

The Chief Engineer has sent in an estimate for improving a portion of the Tennessee River. The cost of deepening the channel from Knoxville to Kingston to two and a half feet will be $75,000; to three and half feet, $125,000.

[To the Associated Press.]

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Senate Foreign Committee to-day voted to request the Secretary of State to withdraw the name of Charles Hale as Assistant Secretary.

INVESTIGATION DEMANDED.

In view of the charges made in newspapers against Postmaster General Creswell, of dishonesty in making mail contracts, that gentleman having asked for an investigation, the Committee have summoned witnesses and will commence the examination on Thursday.

GAMBLERS.

Judge Carter charged the Grand Jury to-day, saying Washington was infested with gambling places, and it was the duty of the jury to lend all its energies to put an end to them.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in executive session to-day received a message from the President withdrawing the nomination of Willard Warner as Collector of Customs for the Port of Mobile, Ala.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Under the Apportionment bill reported to the Senate to-day, 137,109 is fixed as the number of inhabitants necessary for a member of the House, which gives 222 member of the House, and by fractions 17, and Delaware, Nebraska, Nevada, and Oregon 4, making a total of 243 Representatives. The States which obtain each one Representative by fractions are Tennessee, Maine, Maryland, Ohio, New York, North Carolina, Minnesota, West Virginia, Virginia, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Missouri, Indiana, Louisiana, Iowa, California and Georgia. This comparison is made with the apportionment under the Congress of 1860. The bill provides that from and after the 3d day of March, 1873, the House of Representatives shall be composed of 243 members, to be apportioned among the several States in accordance with the provisions of this act, that is to say, to the State as follows:

Maine	4	Kentucky	8
New Hampshire	2	Tennessee	8
Vermont	2	Indiana	11
Massachusetts	9	Illinois	18
Rhode Island	1	Missouri	11
Connecticut	3	Arkansas	3
New York	28	Michigan	7
New Jersey	6	Florida	1
Pennsylvania	22	Texas	5
Delaware	1	Iowa	8
Maryland	5	Wisconsin	7
Virginia	8	California	4
North Carolina	7	Minnesota	3
South Carolina	4	Oregon	1
Georgia	8	Kansas	2
Alabama	6	West Virginia	3
Mississippi	5	Nevada	1
Louisiana	5	Nebraska	1
Ohio	17		

Provided, that if, after such apportionment shall have been made, any new State shall be admitted into the Union, the Representative or Representatives of such new State shall be added to the number 243 herein limited. It also provides that no State shall hereafter be admitted to the Union without having the necessary population to entitle it to at least one Representative, according to the ratio of Representation fixed by this bill. Should any State after the passage of the act deny or abridge the right of any of the male inhabitants of such State, being 21 years of age, and citizens of the United States, to vote at any election named in the Constitution, Article 14, Section 1, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the number of Representatives apportioned in this act to such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens, 21 years of age in such States.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill setting apart certain lands near the headwaters of the Yellowstone River as a public park.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to allow the importation free of duty of certain machinery designed for experiments in mining in Louisiana. Passed.

CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

The expiration of the morning hour brought up as unfinished business the Amnesty bill. It was laid aside to take up the bill for the relief of the Chicago sufferers.

Mr. CHANDLER proposed an amendment extending the provisions of the bill to certain towns in Michigan. This threatening to give rise to debate,

Mr. MORTON called for the regular order,

THE AMNESTY BILL

and addressed the Senate upon it. He declared himself opposed to universal suffrage, and characterized the arguments in favor of it as based upon sickly sentimentalism and spurious generosity. He thought there was a good deal of misapprehension throughout the country in regard to the disabilities now resting upon those engaged in the rebellion. It was perhaps not generally known that Jefferson Davis and all his followers had as much right to vote as any man who served in the Union army. He reviewed the history of the Fourteenth Amendment, and argued that the proviso in it authorizing Congress to remove disabilities by a two-thirds vote was not designed to authorize the removal of disabilities [illegible] classes, but only from individuals. It [illegible], therefore, to be straining the Fourteenth Amendment to pass the Amnesty bill as it came from the House. He was willing, however, to vote for this bill, but he never would vote for it with the exceptions stricken out. The disability proposed by that amendment upon [illegible] leaders was the last remaining legal mark of disapprobation of the rebellion, and he could never consent to its removal, because to do so would be acknowledge that the rebellion was not wrong; that it was merely a difference of opinion, and that the leaders of the rebellion have the same right as loyal men to hold the highest offices of the Government. The question of amnesty had generally been argued heretofore on grounds of expediency and experience, but he wished to consider it upon a higher plane. He thought there was a great principle involved—a principle of consistency, of duty to the Government, and especially a principle of the greatest importance to posterity. It was argued that amnesty would conciliate the people of the South. But he believed that the leaders could no more be conciliated in that way than rattlesnakes could be conciliated by restoring their extracted fangs. They would die as they had lived—rebels. Whatever dignity history might give to their characters must depend upon their consistency in maintaining that attitude. Therefore, they could not be conciliated by this measure; and, if it would conciliate the masses of the Southern people, it would be by their taking it as an admission that they were always in the right, and that the people of the North were wrong. If universal amnesty were to be granted now, it would be impossible to convince the next generation that there was anything wrong in the rebellion, and the Republican party could not concede the guiltiness of the rebellion without falsifying its whole record, and disgracing itself before the world. The consequences of the rebellion were far greater than the consequences of all other crimes committed in the United States up to this time.

Mr. Morton predicted that if general amnesty is granted the next step will be to pension rebel soldiers; next to pay rebels for their property taken by the Union armies in the war, including slaves, and next to pay the Confederate debt.

In conclusion Mr. Morton said he would vote for Mr. Sumner's amendment, the Supplementary Civil Rights bill. He agreed with Mr. Sumner in putting justice before generosity, or spurious magnanimity. What might be mercy to the individuals amnestied, would in his opinion be cruelty to future generations, and while he was willing to vote for a general amnesty, he believed universal amnesty would be inhuman and immoral, because it would be an admission of the innocence of the rebellion, whose consequences will linger in the country for centuries.

Mr. THURMAN said he was at a loss to comprehend the Senator from Indiana (Morton). That Senator asserted that universal amnesty would be inhuman and immoral, and he was prepared to vote for this bill of universal amnesty, provided Sumner's amendment should be adopted.

Mr. MORTON explained that what he had denounced was universal amnesty. He would vote for this House bill, because it made exceptions of persons who might be regarded as among the authority of the rebellion.

Mr. THURMAN said that, if this House bill was so satisfactory to the Senator, he was at a loss to account for his denunciation of universal amnesty on this occasion, as no one had proposed to amend this bill so as to make it apply universally. He thought there was only one way to account for it. The Senator from Indiana had seized this opportunity to make a speech which would strike the key-note of the coming campaign. That function had so often devolved upon him, or been assumed by him, that it had passed into the common law of the Radical party that he should do this at the beginning every campaign, and the only regret he (Thurman) had on the subject was that in all the years during which the Senator had been studying that music he had not discovered a new tone or even a single new note. [Laughter.] It was the same old story about wickedness and rebellion, and of the Democratic party, and the same old array of terrible results which would follow if the Democrats should get into power, and which were to be found nowhere else but in that Senator's imagination.

Mr. BLAIR suggested that it was the same note that Mr. Morton struck in 1865, when he made the speech in favor of President Johnson.

Mr. THURMAN. I leave that to be settled between the Senator from Missouri (Blair) and the Senator from Indiana (Morton). The Senator from Indiana makes the same old charges against the Democratic party—charges which he believes, of course, or he would not make them—but which, I venture to say, that no human being in his senses and intelligent enough to form an opinion, does believe, or can believe for one single instant. The payment of the rebel debt! How is it to be done in the face of the Fourteenth Amendment, which prohibits even a State from making any payment of it. The payment of pensions to rebel soldiers is positively prohibited by the Fourteenth Amendment. The paying of the national debt is guaranteed by the Constitution. The reinstitution of slavery is positively prohibited by the Constitution of the United States, and yet a leading Senator, one who is looked upon, perhaps, as the leader of his party, and as the particular mouth-piece of the Administration, has the boldness to hold up these preposterous statements to frighten the American people out of their propriety. Sir, it may do very well on the stump in the swamps of Indiana [laughter], but is it not too much to say that to men who are accustomed to reflect that the apprehensions which the Senator expresses are preposterous and ridiculous? Now, I find great difficulty in understanding this Administration. The President, in his annual message, recommends an amnesty, and here is the Senator from Indiana (Morton), one of his chief supporters, denouncing it. The President recommends Civil Service reform, and the Senator from Wisconsin (Carpenter) pours out upon it the vials of his wrath and ridicule. I can hardly understand it; but, if I were a suspicious man, I would say that this is an old trick of throwing a tub to a whale. I would suspect that when the President says, "Let us have Civil Service reform," there is a mental reservation that it shall be killed in Congress, and that when he says "Let us have amnesty," there is a mental reservation that the Radicals in the Senate shall kill amnesty. I do not charge any such hypocrisy upon the President, but it does look wonderfully strange that every important recommendation made by the President is ignored by his friends in this Chamber.

Mr. THURMAN in consideration, argued the question of the rights of States under the Constitution.

Mr. MORTON, in reply, said that Mr. Thurman had just made an old speech about the dangers of centralization, which also had been often heard in the swamps of Indiana. It was the same old Democratic States' rights speech. The Senator had just said he could not understand this Administration. That was true. The whole Democratic party were unable to understand this Administration [laughter] or the times in which they lived. They were like a man riding in a car backward, who never sees anything until he is clear past it. [Laughter.] As to the dangers that would result from their coming into power, he would ask whether the Democrats were not committed to pay for the rebel's slaves? To show that they were, he sent Blair's Broadhead letter to the desk to be read, and said it was because of the sentiments expressed in that letter that Blair was given the second place on the Democratic Presidential ticket.

Mr. BLAIR. If you had not backed out of your speech in 1865 in favor of President Johnson, you might have got my place. [Laughter.]

Mr. MORTON, explained his speech of 1865, and said the Senator from Missouri (Blair) had once been a member of the Republican party and had left it.

Mr. BLAIR. I left it because of its usurpations. I joined it when the whole party could have sat down at a dinner-table, and I left it when it was in power all over this country, to join a party that was out of power. As to the Senator's speech, I remember that when he delivered it he was thought to be a very fit person for Johnson's Cabinet, and if the people of the South were misled by any person, it was by the Senator himself in that speech.

Mr. MORTON. The Senate attributes more importance to that speech than ever I did. As to my being thought a fit person for Johnson's Cabinet, I know nothing about it; but I can say this much, that there never was an office in the gift of Johnson that I would have accepted. I say this without disrespect to him, I have heard it said that I sought a place in his Cabinet. That is false. There never was an hour in which I would have resigned the Governorship of Indiana for any place except a seat in the United States Senate.

Mr. MORTON said further that this was the most important question before Congress—far more important than Civil Service Reform or the tariff revision.

Mr. SCOTT followed with an argument in favor of the Amnesty bill as it came from the House, but said he was not prepared to vote for universal amnesty.

Mr. ROBERTS gave notice that he would endeavor to press the bill to a vote to-morrow.

SOLDIERS' PETITION.

Mr. WINDOM presented a petition, signed by General Sheridan and other officers, representing 300,000 soldiers in the Army of the Cumberland, praying that the time they served in the army may be allowed in the five years required by the Homestead law, after two years' natural residence.

ADJOURNMENT.

At 4 o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MINES AND MINING.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Committee on Mines, reported a bill for the development of the mines of the country. It declares all Government lands, whether surveyed or not, are free and open to exploration and purchase, and defines certain rules governing newly discovered mines. An amendment was agreed to that the bill should not affect the rights of the proprietors of the Sutro tunnel. The bill will receive early consideration.

EDUCATION BILL.

Mr. PIERCE, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported the bill to establish an educational fund, and to apply the proceeds of public lands to the education of the people, and asked that it be put upon its passage.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The morning hour expired, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill, Mr. Wheeler in the chair.

Mr. GARFIELD, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, remarked that revenues and their expenditure might be almost said to be the whole scope of the government of modern nations. In looking over the statistics of England, he had discovered the curious fact that whenever England had a war the expenditures immediately and naturally leaped enormously to a higher level, and the war ending, expenditures graded down rapidly, and at last struck a level below which they did not go. That level was always a good deal higher than the level from which the country had started when the war began. But what had struck him as the most remarkable was the length of time it took after a war for a nation to get down as far as it would go in the reduction of expenditures. It appeared to be a law in the United States that the length of time was about equal to double the length of time that the war lasted. It has taken England twenty years after the Napoleonic wars to reach her new peace level of expenditures. He calculated that the United States would reach its lowest peace level in 1875, when he thought that the ordinary expenditures of the Government would be about one hundred and twenty-five millions, and the interest on the public debt $95,000,000. He had divided the expenditures into three great heads, and found the proportions thus to amount, referable to the late war, exclusive of interest on the public debt, to 60 per cent; the present army and navy establishments 14 per cent, and all other departments of the Government, 26 per cent. The same heads in the expenditures of the English Government were 38, [illegible] and 30 per cent.

Coming down to the bill itself, he said it appropriated $[illegible] less than the like bill last year, and $3,000,000 less than asked for in the estimates.

Mr. BECK remarked that he served on the Appropriation Committee two years, and that it was the stingiest Committee he ever knew. It had to come back with a Deficiency bill, and he predicted that the present Committee would have to do the same after the Presidential election. [Laughter.]

Mr. WOOD said he thought that Mr. Garfield should have given a portion of his time to the study and explanation of the lamentable and extraordinary fact stated in the Civil Service Report that the cost of collecting the taxes amounted to one-fourth of the revenue. He thought that the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations should have proposed some means by which Congress would curtail these enormous expenditures, and restrict them within their legitimate boundaries.

Mr. HALE said as to the statement quoted by Mr. Wood from the Civil Service Report, no one would claim that it was borne out by facts and figures. On the contrary, the cost of collection was not more than 5 or 6 per cent of the aggregate revenue.

Mr. MAYNARD suggested that the expense of collecting revenue was only 4 per cent.

Mr. HALE explained that what the Civil Service Commissioners meant to convey in the remark quoted was not that one-fourth of the revenue was stolen, but that, owing to the system, one-fourth of what ought to be received by the Government was lost, and that was owing to the spoils, a system handed down from Democratic days.

Mr. WOOD remarked that the cost of collecting the customs, ten years ago, under the Democratic party, was $3,000,000.

Mr. KELLOGG remarked that at that time the amount of custom duties collected was less than $60,000,000, and it then cost $3,000,000 to collect them, whereas the amount collected last year was $206,000,000.

Mr. WOOD remarked that it should cost very little more to collect $200,000,000 than it cost to collect $160,000,000, because the machinery of collection was all the same.

General debate closed, and the Clerk proceeded to read the bill by clauses for amendment. After progressing through thirteen pages of the bill, which contains fifty-six pages, the Committee rose.

STEAMSHIP BILL.

Mr. TOWNSEND (N. Y.) introduced a bill to authorize the mail steamship service between the United States and Mexico. Referred.

PRIVATE BILL.

The Senate amendments to the bill, authorizing the importation of machinery, were non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference ordered.

Mr. DAWES mentioned privately that the plate-glass machinery had been already imported, and the duty paid on it.

ADJOURNED.

The House adjourned.

ALEXIS.

The Grand Duke's Reception at Jefferson City, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 23.—The Grand Duke Alexis and suite arrived at Jefferson City about 10 o'clock this morning, and were immediately escorted to the Representatives Hall, where both houses were in joint session to receive them. A great crowd greeted the party at the depot, and the Capitol building was thronged with ladies and gentlemen. After the Duke was introduced to Governor Brown, the latter welcomed him in the following address:

Your Imperial Highness:

The General Assembly of the State of Missouri has devolved upon me the duty of extending to you in their name, and in that of the Commonwealth, a welcome to our capital. Representatives themselves of a free people, proud of the simple republican character of our institutions, and unused to the distinctions of rank and the hereditary power which obtains in your land, they yet recognize many reasons which confirm this greeting as the most fitting. You are nearly related to the governing head of a great Empire, allied to our nation by many interchanges of friendship in the past, and by marked courtesies extended to our countrymen abroad. You come hither to study the working of a social and political system essentially different from any you have ever known. You come with youth, frankness, and unreserve, and such credentials will always command regard. Trusting, therefore, that nothing may transpire in the future to interrupt the good understanding which has prevailed between the two countries, that your experiences may all be pleasant as well as favorable, and that you may return in safety from this trans-Atlantic tour, I renew to you again the words of welcome. And now permit me to introduce the presiding officers of the General Assembly.

After this was done, the Grand Duke spoke as follows:

Mr. Governor:

I am very glad that during my journey through the States I have been able to acquire much valuable information about the working of your social and political institutions, for I am sure that the more we know each other the firmer will our friendship become. I thank you for your cordial welcome, and I am glad to have an opportunity of seeing the House of Representatives in session.

The Senate then retired, and the House was called to order and proceeded to the transaction of routine business. At the end of half an hour a recess was moved and carried, and all the members were introduced, after which the party proceeded to the Senate Chamber and went through the same performance, at the end of which the party were escorted to the new Governor's mansion, where a collation was spread. Most of the State officers, Judges of the Supreme Court, many members of the Legislature, and quite a number of gentlemen and ladies, from different sections of the State, were present.

After luncheon the ducal party repaired to the Madison House, where they were received by Mayor Schmidt, and the Duke introduced to a large number of people, mostly ladies.

At 4 p. m. they were driven to the depot, and soon after left for St. Louis, where they arrived at about 11 o'clock. Carriages were waiting for them, and they were driven to the Southern Hotel without escort.

MISSOURI.

Israelitish Convention—A Ball—A Rag Warehouse Burned—A Good Word for Speaker Blaine.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 23.—The Order of B'nai B'rith continued its sessions yesterday, but the proceedings were confined almost entirely to matters affecting the interests of the Order. The only subject before the meeting, of public interest, was a series of resolutions offered by J. Wolf, of Cincinnati, and signed by every member of the Convention, deprecating, in strong terms, the introduction of theological matters into the Constitution of the United States, or the interference of doctrinal questions with the unlimited prerogative of religious liberty in America. These resolutions were unanimously adopted.

In the evening, Missouri Lodge, No. 22, and the Eben Ezra Lodge, No. 47, gave the members of the Convention a banquet and ball at Harmony Hall, which was a very elegant affair, and participated in by some 400 people.

The rag warehouse of Klauber, Jacobs & Co., in the southern part of the city, consisting mainly of a number of wooden sheds, was burned last night. The loss is from $10,500 to $12,000; insured in the Home Mutual, of St. Louis, and the Mutual and German, all of St. Louis.

The *Democrat* this morning editorially favors the nomination of Hon. James G. Blaine, the present Speaker of the lower House of Congress, for the Vice Presidency on the Republican ticket. "In ability, integrity, and general fitness for the position, Mr. Blaine has few equals in public life at the present time. No man can be said to have a claim upon this or any other office, but Mr. Blaine possesses qualifications which should give the Vice Presidency a claim upon him."

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 23.—The following were unanimously adopted by the Grand Lodge of B'nai B'rith, now in session in this city:

The Independent Order B'nai B'rith, having undertaken the mission of uniting the Sons of Israel for the purpose of promoting the highest interest of humanity, and to elevate the mental and moral character of man by the inculcation of the purest principles of philanthropy, honor, and patriotism, holds the following cardinal principles:

First. All persons are brothers, sons of one God, vested with inalienable rights of worshiping God according to the dictates of conscience, and the establishment of this principle in this Republic is the glory of America, and has been, since the organization of the Government, conducive to the happiness of mankind.

Second. The social relations among individuals should be regulated by the dictates of love, and due respect for the opinions of those who may happen to differ from us in religious views.

Third. Charity for difference of opinion in matters spiritual is one of the noblest attributes of man, and the action of those who are endeavoring to force their peculiar religious views for adoption in the Constitution of the United States of America will, if successful, destroy the equality of man, and take from him the immediate jewel of his soul—civil and religious liberty.

Rather a small meeting of colored citizens was held to-night, at which resolutions were adopted urging the passage of Senator Sumner's supplementary Civil Rights bill, favoring universal amnesty when it can be effected with safety, pledging themselves to stand by the party which gave them freedom, and endorsing the present Administration.

A petition was circulated and signed, favoring the passage of the Civil Rights bill, which will be forwarded to Mr. Sumner.

MINNESOTA.

Prison Inspection—Gold Excitement in Manitoba—A Soldier Frozen to Death.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 23.—William Soldatenkoff, Commissioner from Russia to visit the prisons of the United States, arrived here yesterday with S. S. Merrill, General Manager of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and other gentlemen from Milwaukee. He inspected the Reform School and other public institutions, and was banqueted in the evening.

A gentleman arrived from Manitoba, last night, reports that the excitement still continues regarding the discovery of gold in the Peace River district, 600 miles from Fort Edmonton.

A deserter from Fort Pembina was found frozen to death eight miles north of that post a few days ago.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The barometer will probably continue rising during the night east of the Mississippi Valley, and extending eastward to the Atlantic coast, with a falling temperature. Northwesterly to northerly winds and clearing weather will very generally prevail during to-night and on Wednesday, except possibly over the lake region. The pressure will diminish over the North and West during the night, extending its influence on Wednesday to the Ohio Valley and Lake Huron, the winds backing to the westerly and southerly, with increased cloudiness.

Watertown (Mass.) Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, Jan. 23.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 878 head; prices ½c per lb lower; sales choice at $10.00; extra, $9.25@9.50; first quality, $8.00@8.75; second quality, $7.00@7.75; third quality, $6.00@6.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4,488 head; sales less active; prices fell ½c per lb; sales in lots, $2.50@4.00 each; extra, $4.50@6.25.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

The Revenue Bill Further Considered in the Senate.

Fees and Salaries Bill Discussed in the House.

The Wisconsin Assembly Resolve in Favor of the Postal Telegraph System.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

REVENUE—FEES AND SALARIES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 23.—Two subjects engrossed almost entirely the attention of the General Assembly to-day—revenue in the Senate, and fees and salaries in the House. The debate in the former body was entirely on a deduction of debts in listing credits, most of the talking being done by Mr. Washburn, who is the chief and prominent opponent of this provision in the bill. An attempt to close the debate was lost by a very decided vote, and consideration of the subject will be resumed to-morrow, with a reasonable certainty of reaching a vote then. The first contest on fees and salaries sprung up on Circuit Judges, whose salary was finally fixed at the compromise sum of $3,500, after the economists and friends of the people had tried to cut it down to $3,000, and a few, with more reasonable ideas, had tried to put it up to $4,000. The subject was debated just as it was last year, when the compensation of Judges of the Supreme Court was fixed, and there was the same strife between those who believe that good salaries get good men, and those who think high salaries oppress the people, and that good men can be got for low prices. The second was as to the propriety of allowing $15 to the State's Attorney in case of conviction, and after a warm debate, in which the majority of those who spoke expressed themselves utterly against the policy or justice of such a course, the provision was stricken out by one vote, and the Attorney was allowed a fee for every trial. The third and most serious question was as to the propriety of classifying counties, but, before they fairly got into a discussion of the matter, the House rose. What was said indicated that the plan of classification is ahead in the House, just because it is behind in the Senate. This bill is to be taken up to-morrow, having crowded out the revenue, which may not appear again.

THE CHICAGO MILITARY OCCUPATION.

The Republican caucus met this evening, seventy members being present. Resolutions were offered by Mr. Smith, of McLean, declaring that there had been a military occupation of Chicago, and that while exonerating the Federal Government officers, yet it was the desire to protest against any such a precedent. Mr. King, of Cook, offered another and much milder series, which were tabled by 35 to 27. Another set offered by Brown, of Massac, were also unsatisfactory to those who coincide with the Governor's views, and, though stronger than Mr. King's, they were tabled by 35 to 34. Mr. Smith's resolutions were then adopted, with modifications which did not however, make them satisfactory to many members, especially from Chicago, though not all, some of whom do not wish to admit that there was anything savoring of military occupation, or even violation of law, while others do not want the Legislature to do anything on the subject. Mr. Shaw will present these resolutions in the House to-morrow evening.

Regular Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD Jan 23.

Senate assembled at 10 a. m., Senator FULLER presiding.

ABSENTEES.

Alexander, Anderson, Bishop, Bowman, Harlan, Jackson (sick).

LIMITATIONS.

Mr. BOYD, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill on limitations.

REASSESSMENT BILL.

Mr. CRAWFORD called up his motion to reconsider concurrence in the House amendment to Senate Bill 300.

The discussion was participated in by Messrs. CRAWFORD, KERR, REDDICK, and EPLER, and resulted in sending the bill to the Committee on Revenue.

REVENUE BILL.

Mr. VAUGHAN tried to get the Revenue bill postponed in order to consider the Road bill in which he failed.

The special order was taken up.

Mr. WASHBURN proceeded to restate his arguments in favor of striking out Sections 27, 28, and 29 (rules for listing credits) of the bill. Nothing new was adduced in the premises already travelled over. The burden of his argument was to show that a man should not be taxed according to his net wealth, but upon the property actually in his possession—that which he lives upon, enjoys, and makes use of. The Senator having requested criticisms upon his remarks as he proceeded, he was pretty well plied with questions during his argument.

Pending Mr. Washburn's speech, adjourned.

In the afternoon, Mr. WASHBURN resumed his remarks upon the Revenue bill, which were concluded at 4 p. m.

Mr. WHITING wanted the discussion postponed until to-morrow evening, and the discussion to be confined to the morning session.

Mr. VORIS objected to any more forty-eight and fifty-hour speeches upon a matter already fully understood. Every Senator was ready to vote, and all the speeches that could be made would not convert a single member.

Mr. MARSH said that a great deal of mock sympathy had been expended upon the farmer. He was a farmer, elected by farmers' votes, and denied that that class wanted the law so framed as to prohibit deductions.

Mr. LANGLEY was of opinion that the subject was exhausted, and moved to close the debate.

Mr. WHITING wanted to be heard. He had been studying this subject intensely.

The motion to close the debate was lost—yeas, 8; nays, 30.

Mr. WHITING renewed his motion to postpone.

The motion to postpone was lost—yeas, 19; nays, 19.

Mr. WHITING took the floor, but it was difficult to find anything in his remarks that had not already been said. He stated that the matter at issue was one of capital against labor; that capital was endeavoring to make its burden light, while labor was so poorly represented as to be in danger of being swamped.

Pending his remarks, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RULES.

The Committee on Rules reported back the proposed amendments referred to them, generally with adverse recommendations.

The Committee on Education reported back a substitute for the Common School bill.

HOMESTEAD BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

The Committee on Corporations reported back, with amendments, the bill in regard to Homestead Building Associations.

INCORPORATIONS.

The same Committee reported a bill to prescribe the mode of electing and classifying the Directors, Managers, and Trustees of incorporated companies.

INTEMPERANCE BILL.

Mr. HINCHCLIFFE introduced a bill to repeal the Liquor law just passed, and it was referred to the Special Committee on Temperance.

WILLS.

Mr. BENSON introduced a bill to amend the Revised Statutes concerning wills.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

The Committee on Contingent Expenses reported that they had been unable to find any Clerks of Committees whose services were not declared by the Chairman to be absolutely necessary. No Janitors are now employed. They recommended that two committee rooms be dropped at once, and that all Committee Clerks be dropped Feb. 1.

FEES AND SALARIES.

The special order, which was the Fees and Salary bill, was taken up in the Committee of the Whole.

The first amendment proposed was to the salary of Judges of the Circuit Court. By the bill it is $3,500. Mr. BARRETT moved to make it $3,000, and Mr. CUMMINGS moved $4,000.

Mr. KING (Cook) thought the $3,500 was a good compromise, though he was in favor of $4,000.

Mr. ROBERTS was strongly in favor of the highest sum, while Mr. PHELPS was not, since pork was $3 a hundred, and the poor men could not stand these high salaries, which were corrupting in the extreme. He protested against them in the name of the people of the State of Illinois.

Mr. TURNER found this corruption due to the idea of mistaken economy, which had cut salaries down so low that good men could not be had. They did not have the best men as the Circuit Judges.

Mr. CASEY (Jefferson) was opposed to the larger sum, and thought the people were. The amount of labor of the Circuit Judges was to be nearly one-half reduced. They could not raise the salary beyond the Constitutional sum of $3,500, without oppressing the people. Nor did he think they could not get good Judges for that sum. Though out of a debt as a State, their taxes were higher than in 1860, and were beyond endurance. Men went on the bench not for salary merely. The honor of the position and the credit gained by the honest administration of money, was beyond all money.

Mr. SHAW took the same view of the case as Mr. King, of Cook.

Mr. CUMMINGS did not think this the proper place for economy, when they allowed an Auditor to have $4,000. They certainly ought to let the Judiciary have it. They had paid low salaries in other days, when the State was weak. Now it was powerful. He expressed the views of his constituents, he thought. He believed the people would vote for $5,000 even, for they needed a better judiciary than ever before, and they wanted to give them salaries so good that the Legislature would not have to break the Constitution to increase them. He would not vote to give his Circuit Judge only half what those in Chicago received. Nor did he want the Clerk to receive more than the Judge.

Mr. MERRITT was in favor of good and sufficient salaries. The Legislature had wasted money enough to pay these extra sums till Gabriel blew his horn.

Mr. BARRETT spoke in support of his amendment, which expressed the wishes of the people. He was totally against high salaries, and did not think they would get better men for them. If the members of the General Assembly were paid higher salaries, they would not get abler men than the present incumbents.

Mr. Cummings' amendment was lost—ayes, 26; noes not counted.

Mr. Barrett's amendment was lost—ayes, 40; noes, 61.

The section was adopted.

Mr. GILLHAM offered an amendment which will give the Judge of the City Court of Alton $1,000.

Mr. SHELDON moved to fix the sum at $1,000.

Mr. Sheldon's amendment was lost, and Gillham's adopted.

An amendment was offered making the salaries of these City Courts payable by the county in which they were, and not by the State.

The amendment was adopted, and the Committee rose.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

READING OF BILLS.

Senate bills were read a second time.

FEES AND SALARIES.

The House resumed in Committee of the Whole consideration of the Fee bill.

Mr. CASEY (Jefferson) moved to give State's Attorneys $300 instead of $500.

The motion to make the sum $500 was lost.

Mr. SHAW thought it utterly impossible to get good men for $300, and Mr. CASEY (Jefferson) thought just the contrary.

The amendment was lost.

The next section, fixing fees of State's Attorney was adopted with but one important change. An amendment was offered, that a lawyer assigned to defend a criminal, should be paid $15 out of the County Treasury, and it was defended as relieving lawyers from an unjust and oppressive burden, which should be put on the entire community, and opposed as being expensive to the county, which both prosecuted and defended, and that it was the duty of attorneys to act gratuitously when called on. It received only a dozen votes.

Mr. KOERNER moved to strike out the section allowing the $15 fee, where the crime was punished by imprisonment in Penitentiary or death. He thought it opposed to justice and good policy to put a premium on convictions.

Mr. KING (of Cook) was against the amendment. If $15 was an incentive to Attorneys to prosecute scamps, he wanted it given. If it was not given, prosecutions would not be conducted as vigorously as now.

Mr. SHAW did not believe in the doctrine of paying only in case of conviction, and it was a disgrace to the State to urge on conviction.

Mr. MERRITT opposed the proposition to give a fee in every prosecution, since it would lead to great injustice.

Mr. PHELPS was opposed to premiums on conviction, and offered an amendment giving a fee for each trial.

Mr. TURNER opposed the amendments, and saw no such objections to the section as others did.

Mr. HAYNES had heard no reason for retaining the section in the bill. If it was right to give the State's Attorney a fee for being successful, they should go back and amend the bills so as to give the Judge and jury fees when there were convictions. If there was virtue in the principle they should carry it all through. They said in the bill $15 was the value of a conviction of murder. They had paid $25 for wolf scalps. They disregarded the principle that Prosecuting Attorneys were honorable gentlemen, doing duty under oath of office, as the Judge did. It was a burlesque on the profession and law makers to put it in the statutes.

Mr. BARR opposed the amendment. It was carried—ayes, 44; noes, 43.

The next section provides that the County Treasurer shall pay State's Attorney's fees if sufficient fines and forfeitures are not collected.

Mr. ROBERTS moved to strike it out, and insert a provision requiring the Attorney to make a report of his fees, and provide a punishment for not doing so. He thought the Attorney should get enough out of forfeited recognizances, but if they let the county pay he would not follow them.

Mr. TURNER favored the amendment.

The amendment was adopted.

The next section provides for classifying counties.

Mr. KING (Jersey) expressed his opposition to that principle, and did not see any reason why the fees of all officers through the State should not be the same. The rate of fees in counties of the first-class would just about make enough to pay the salaries there, and there would not be much in Cook.

Mr. TURNER agreed to a great extent with Mr. King, but thought it right that fees should be less in Cook County, and therefore would have two classes—all under 100,000 and all over that.

Mr. MERRITT favored classification, so as to carry out the intent of the Constitution.

Mr. KING (Jersey) offered an amendment striking out all classification. Lost.

Mr. MORGAN moved to make counties of the first class embrace not exceeding 40,000 people, instead of 20,000, as in the bill.

Messrs. MERRITT, MILLER (Kane), and BARR opposed.

The Committee rose.

Mr. KING (Cook) moved to make the bill the special order for quarter-after 10 to-morrow.

Mr. SHORT objected, since it would crowd out the Revenue bill.

The motion was agreed to.

Adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Jan. 23.—The question most agitating the legislators and outsiders to-day is whether we have a Constitutional amendment restricting special legislation. A joint resolution offered in the Senate passed both houses last night, but was reconsidered in the Assembly this morning, and made the special order for to-morrow for a Joint Committee to inquire whether said amendment had been submitted and approved in accordance with the Constitution, which provides that if more than one amendment to the Constitution be submitted, it shall be done in such manner that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately, while the amendment submitted for one vote last fall embraced ten different propositions, some very dissimilar. There is considerable difference of opinion.

In the Senate, last night, bills were introduced to amend the law of 1871 encouraging the construction of railroads; to amend Section 66, Chapter 162, Laws of 1869, as to damages in laying out highways; appropriating $85,200 for the Hospital for the Insane; $37,949 for the Institute for Deaf Mutes; $56,993.47 for State Prison.

Senators Foster, Little, Pratt, Lindsey, and Schmidt were announced as a Select Committee on all communications relating to evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors, and Senators Davis and Worman as members of the Select Joint Committee in regard to the relief of Wisconsin fire sufferers.

To-day twenty-one petitions, signed by hundreds of citizens, were presented from all parts of the State for a law to prevent the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors.

A joint resolution was passed increasing the number of the Select Committee on Apportionment to seven Senators and ten Assemblymen.

A resolution authorizing the employment of a Clerk jointly for the Committee on State Affairs, Federal Relations and Education was voted down.

Bills were introduced amending Chapter 55, laws of 1871, providing for the incorporation and government of Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance Companies, and to repeal Section 1, Chapter 144, general laws of 1867, providing for a lien for labor and services upon logs.

A resolution providing for printing ten thousand copies of the report of the Commissioner of Immigration was introduced, and laid over.

At 11 o'clock the Governor's veto of Senate bill No. 1, to extend the authority of the Chippewa Dells Bribery Investigating Committee was taken up. Senators Williams and Cameron spoke at length in favor of sustaining the veto, and Senator Belden gave his reasons why the bill should become a law, notwithstanding. Other members desiring to be heard, the matter was postponed till to-morrow, and made the special order then.

In the Assembly, at last evening's session, five petitions were presented for a law to diminish the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors, and one for a renewal of the St. Croix land grant.

A resolution was offered and referred declaring that the United States Bankrupt law has met the exigency which caused its enactment, by furnishing merchants with an opportunity to relieve themselves from the heavy burden of debt, and its continuance as a law tends to facilitate fraud on the part of unscrupulous debtors, and, at the same time, gives creditors undue power over honest debtors, and the provision allowing suits by assignees of bankruptcy to be brought in United States Courts makes them a means for plundering the people; and, therefore, instructing our Senators and Representatives to use their influence for its repeal.

Resolutions were adopted directing the Secretary of State to procure the printing of 2,000 copies of the Governor's message in German and Norwegian, and 1,000 copies in the Bohemian language; also, to furnish the Library of the Chicago Law Institute a set of Wisconsin laws and public documents.

The resolution declaring a tariff, except for revenue, unjust and unconstitutional, was referred to the Committee on Federal relations.

The following resolution was adopted by a vote of 43 to 21, with 36 absentees, the Democrats generally voting No:

Resolved, by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, That the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Wisconsin be, and they are hereby, each of them, earnestly and respectfully requested to use their most efficient efforts to procure at an early day the passage of a law providing for a connection with and adding to the present Post Office facilities a complete system of telegraph, so as to bring within the reach and means of the great mass of the people this most desirable means of communication.

A memorial to Congress was offered and adopted, for the removal of import duties on building materials and other supplies to be used in the burnt district of Wisconsin.

Bills were introduced providing that lands illegally sold by executors, administrators, and guardians, shall only be recoverable on repayment of the money paid by the purchaser, with interest, if the money has been used for the estate; to amend the law of 1866 so as to admit graduates of high schools to free tuition in the State University; to provide for an iron fence around the Capitol Park, to cost not more than $40,000, only $25,000 to be paid out in 1872; to amend the laws of 1866 creating State Board of Examiners, so as to authorize in addition to State certificates for life to each one who passes a satisfactory examination in the prescribed branches, a certificate for five years on a lower grade of qualifications; to provide for a change of venue in Circuit Courts in certain cases of non-residents; also, a few local bills.

The Senate bill to amend the charter of the city of Watertown, and to authorize its officers to extend the time for the collection of taxes in that city, was concurred in.

To-day's session was brief. Petitions for uniform assessment of taxes, and for a law to prevent the evils from the sale of intoxicating liquors, were presented.

A joint resolution was offered agreeing to the resolution proposed by the last Legislature to increase the number of Supreme Judges to five, and to regulate their terms of office.

Two local bills only were introduced.

The first session in Committee of the Whole was held, and general bills and memorials ordered to a third reading.

The bill to repeal the law giving Justices of the Peace jurisdiction of $200, was indefinitely postponed.

The Constitutional amendment for biennial sessions with Senators elected for four years and Assemblymen for two, minority representation, etc., was postponed a week.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 23.—In the Senate, three petitions were introduced in reference to the manner of entering satisfaction of mortgages. In the same body several bills were introduced of minor importance, the principal one being for the abolition of the term of the Supreme Court at Davenport, and holding it at Iowa City instead.

A joint resolution was introduced expressing in favor of the United States Senators being elected directly by the people.

In the House the Speaker appointed the following Special and Visiting Committees:

Special Committees: On Normal Schools—Messrs. Blake, Rohlfs, Pratt, Bliss, and Merrill.

On Insurance—Messrs. Wood of Clay, Heberling, Davis, Draper, and Stow.

Visiting Committees: Penitentiary—Morrison and Mills. State University—Bergh and Hall. Agricultural College and Farm—Evans and Kasson. Insane Asylum at Mount Pleasant—Keables and Tufts. Insane Asylum at Independence—Wilson, of Washington, and Duncombe. Institution for the Education of the Blind—Close and Irish. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb—Newbold and Leahy. Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Cedar Falls—Goodspeed and Draper. Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Glenwood—Johnson and Blake. Reform School—Durham and Struthers.

The House amended the time set for recess by the Senate, and made it to include from the 1st to the 12th of February.

The Senate afterwards ratified the action.

The House agreed to the Senate's concurrent resolution for a joint session to-morrow, to elect State Printer, State Binder, and Warden of the Penitentiary.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 23.—In the House to-day, the House bill to forbid the shooting of wild game, the property of another, except by permission, was passed.

Bills were introduced to allow Toledo to build a railroad by taxation under provisions similar to that of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad bill; also to compel persons offering to sell intoxicating liquors to give bond to the acceptance of the court, in the sum of three thousand dollars, and to keep a registry of all persons to whom they may sell intoxicating drinks; also a bill to fix the compensation of Prosecuting Attorneys, and do away with all per cent.; also a bill to authorize the taking of depositions on causes in error; also a bill to authorize the employment of short hand reporters on all courts in Cincinnati when either party to a suit require.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 23.—After a long debate the Senate, to-day, adopted the House resolution to investigate the charges of corruption in the Senatorial election last winter. An exciting time is expected, and it is supposed that a large number of witnesses from all parts of the State will be summoned to the capital.

THE WHARTON TRIAL.

The Case Given to the Jury—A Disagreement Looked For.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 23.—Attorney General Syester resumed his argument in the Wharton case this morning. He reviewed the testimony of medical experts for the defence criticising particularly the experiments of McCulloch, and contending that the analysis of Aiken was complete and conclusive. He held that the evidence and circumstances were conclusive that death was caused by tartar emetic, administered by the prisoner. He contended that the production of the metal is not necessary to prove this. He concluded his argument at 2 o'clock.

The Judge then said: "Gentlemen of the Jury, your verdict will be either guilty or not guilty of murder in the first degree."

The jury then, at 2:05, retired to their room.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.—A despatch from Annapolis at 11:30 p. m., says the jury in the Wharton case have not agreed, and are said to stand seven for acquittal and five for conviction. The Court will meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, and is undecided how long it will confine the jury in case of continued disagreement. If no verdict is rendered the State will have the right to remove the case to any Court in the State except that of Baltimore City. From present indications there will be no verdict at this trial.

WISCONSIN.

Suicide—Railway Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Jan. 23.—The body of a German named August Reuter, 73 years old, missing since Dec. 10, was found hanging to a burr oak tree, near his house, in Madison, this county, a few days ago. He had attempted to hang himself before.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad has begun running to its new depot in East Madison, and the transfer of passengers with the St. Paul Company has to be made by omnibuses across the city, somewhat to the discomfort of passengers.

The Portage and Baraboo Railroads were obstructed by snow yesterday, but are all right to-day.

PACIFIC COAST.

Death of a Prominent San Franciscan—A Tragic Suicide—The Japanese Embassy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—Colonel B. F. Washington, of the *Examiner*, a Virginian by birth, an early Mayor of Sacramento, Collector of the Port of San Francisco under Buchanan, and late State Tide Land Commissioner, died last night.

While the remains of Mrs. Johnson, of Austin Ranch, near Grass Valley, were being placed in the coffin, yesterday, Mr. Johnson, insane from grief, shot himself through the body with a rifle, dying in four hours. Both were buried together to-day.

The Japanese Embassy are now in the Western Union Telegraph office, examining the working of the American telegraph system.

Serious Shooting Affray in a West Virginia Court.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 23.—An exciting shooting affair took place at Charlestown, West Virginia, last evening, under the following circumstances: During the war the lands of John Clarkson, a wealthy Virginian, were sold for taxes, and yesterday he sued for their recovery. During the progress of the trial, Clarkson called the defendant, United States Marshal Stack, "a liar." Stack then struck Clarkson, and a general *melee* ensued, in which several shots were fired. The room was small and over a dozen persons were present. Clarkson was shot four times. One of his wounds is dangerous, being in the breast. All the parties are wealthy and respectable, and the affair causes great excitement.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A Scranton, Pa., despatch reports severe failures of miners there consequent upon the long suspension.

—General R. S. Ewell is still seriously ill at his residence in Maury County, Tenn., of pneumonia His wife died yesterday of the same disease.

—It is believed that the man killed on the Hudson River Railroad, near Albany, on Sunday last, was William Parker, of Chicago. His remains are waiting claimants.

—Georgetown, Colorado, has suffered another heavy loss to its mining interests, by fire. Stewart's extensive reduction works at that place have been destroyed by fire. Loss about $100,000.

—The Trenton Banking Company have offered a reward of $15,000 for the arrest and conviction of the burglars who entered their bank on Sunday night, or $3,000 for any one of them. The whole amount stolen was about $30,000.

—Fred Douglass passed through St. Louis yesterday on his way to Greenville, Ill., to deliver a lecture. He registered his name at the Planter's House, but was denied the privilege of dining there.

—The City Gas Works, at Richmond, Ind., exploded at 6 o'clock last night. The engine house and purifying rooms are a total wreck. No lives were lost. The accident was caused by charging the purifyer. The gas escaped and caught fire from an adjoining room. Loss, $10,000.

—The trial of Louis D. Watson, at Evansville, Ind., for the murder of James P. Shrycock, whose supposed mysterious burial at Cincinnati, some weeks ago, caused so much excitement, resulted in Watson's acquittal after a trial lasting five days, the jury being out about 21 hours.

—About $500 in ancient gold coins were unearthed in Philadelphia, on Monday, by laborers engaged in making an excavation for the bed of a new boiler, at the back part of a house on North Third street. Some of the coins are very ancient.

Thomas J. Atwater, Circuit Clerk of Henry County, Ill., died at his home in Cambridge on Monday night, of consumption. He served with honor in the Union army, as a member of the One Hundred and twelfth Illinois Infantry, and lost a leg at the siege of Knoxville. His age was 31.

—A Columbia (S. C.) despatch says that twenty-five of the Ku-Klux prisoners, who were sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding one year, were transported from that State on Monday, as the Marshal had discovered a Klan plot to rescue the men if conveyed through the State. He concluded to take them by steamer from Charleston.

—A special from Columbia, S. C., reports that Byas, a colored member of the Legislature, attempted to cowhide R. W. Tomlinson, correspondent of the Charleston *News*, in consequence of some strictures upon his actions, whereupon Tomlinson shot his assailant, whose recovery is believed to be impossible. Tomlinson was formerly assistant city editor of the New York *World*, and had a good reputation.

—At Chillicothe, O., on Monday, a young lady, the daughter of A. W. West, while standing on steps leading down to the gate of an iron fence, slipped and fell forward, catching her under the jaw upon the iron pickets, and her breast-pin and ribbons were forced up through her jaw into her mouth, making a fearful wound. It is thought that she will recover.

—In the Indiana Supreme Court, yesterday, the constitutionality and validity of an act passed by the last Legislature for the distribution of the accumulated Sinking Fund for educational purposes to the counties, according to population, the unanimous opinion of the Court was declared to be that the law is valid, and that the Court below erred in holding it void. The opinion was delivered by Judge Worden.

—The usually quiet village of Orion, Henry County, Ill., was last Saturday, the scene of a bloody tragedy. Michael Kelley, a farmer living in that neighborhood, had been drinking at the saloon of John Marshall, and came back for more whiskey, which was refused. Becoming boisterous, he was ejected and the door locked. He then attempted to break in at the window, when Marshall drew a revolver, and against the remonstrances of others in the saloon, shot Kelley dead on the spot. The victim leaves a wife and nine young children. The murderer was arrested, pleaded guilty, and is now in jail at Cambridge awaiting indictment. Public sentiment is universally against him.

NEW YORK.

Another Heavy Batch of Indictments Against Ring Men.

Stocking Testifies Before the Custom House Investigating Committee.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The money market was active to-day to the stock-brokers at 7 per cent, and to the Government bond dealers at 6@7 per cent. There was a good demand for first-class commercial paper at 7@9 per cent. There was less talk than yesterday in regard to the savings banks, but it induced these institutions to prepare for an emergency, and in so doing a considerable amount of legal tenders are withdrawn from active use, which tends to keep rates up in the call loan market. The currency movement to and from the interior continues in favor of the city banks.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were a shade lower than yesterday, and in sympathy with gold.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 102¾ to 103¼, and Unions at 93 to 93½ for firsts, 82½ to 83¼ for land grants, 87 to 87½ for incomes, and 38½ to 38¾ for stock.

GOLD

opened at 108⅝, and was steady at those figures and $109. The rates paid for carrying were 5, 5½, 6, 4, and 2 per cent to flat. On Thursday next the Treasury will sell $1,000,000 gold, which will complete the January programme of gold sales and bond purchases. The disbursements of the Assistant Treasurer up to the close of business to-day on account of 5-20s redeemed amounted to $28,746,000, and on account of January interest to $13,415,000.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was very dull with all the quotations for prime bankers' sixty-days' sterling at 109 to 109½.

THE STOCK MARKET

was unsettled, and toward the close there was a decline in prices. At intervals there was a great pressure to sell and a large business was transacted in Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Northwestern common, Western Union, and Ohios. The common stock of Hannibal & St. Joseph fell 3½ per cent, without any warning. There were frequent rallies, but the general feeling was that of depression. The agitation about the savings banks is a severe blow to the bull movement, and in addition to this, there has been some cheating among the parties engaged in engineering prices on the upward turn. To-day, one of the many pools in Union Pacific sold out, and this destroyed public confidence to a large extent, as the leaders of this particular crowd predicted 75 for the close. There was a final rally of the market a few fractions at the close.

BREADSTUFFS.

The flour market was very dull. The low and medium grades were easier, with a limited export demand. Family grades were dull and unchanged. In wheat there was little doing. The unfavorable news from Europe checked the export demand. Spring was in limited request for milling, but was a shade easier. Holders of winter, however, declined to yield. Corn was offered freely, and was less active. The demand was mainly for export.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—At the Custom House investigation, to-day, a Custom House clerk testified that he had paid five to ten dollars gratuities to Customs officers to prevent goods going to the General Order stores. Letters were offered by D. B. Whitlock, showing that he was forced to pay half storage on a cargo of sugars which never left the hold of his vessel, the Collector claiming that his course was sustained by the Secretary of the Treasury.

D. H. Tompkins, who is Deputy Collector in charge of the public stores, stated that they disbursed cartage expenses in 1871. The expense was $78,213 on 200,000 packages.

By Senator Casserly—There was a lease of the public stores made out in 1867 for $45,000, and in 1869 for $55,000. The Collector made the lease, and Mr. Boutwell approved it. There was an increase of $21,000, but the proprietor, in the meantime, put on a new iron front and expended $2,000 on the building. I have his word for it. He did not increase the area of the building.

Colonel Stocking re-examined, and produced letters of recommendation from Senators Morton, Kellogg, and Harris, but stated that neither of them knew that he intended to apply for the General Order business.

J. R. VanVechten, Examiner in the Appraiser's store, testified that sometimes after cases are examined and passed as "full," goods are stolen, and the merchant finds cases short. He has no guarantee beyond the character of the men that the goods taken out will be returned to the cases, because he cannot be watching fifty or sixty cases at a time. Witness said there could be no frauds upon the Government except through neglect of duty or malfeasance of its own officials.

At the evening session of the Custom House Investigating Committee, Bernhard Hess, formerly a revenue officer, was examined, and testified to sending a remonstrance to Delano, then Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and now Secretary of the Interior, against the elevation of Joshua Bailey as an Assessor in the Thirty-second District. He sent proofs of defalcations of which Bailey had been guilty to Delano, on the 7th of March, 1869. He (Delano) kept the papers for three days when he returned them. No action, however, was taken on the information. He deposed to knowing of several cases of frauds connected with revenue stamps for cigars. The stamps were fraudulently sold by revenue officers. Did not know, however, of any men who sold them who are now in office. The stamps were sold at $2 per thousand less than the legal value. Gave information to the United States District Attorney, but nothing was done. I have been a manufacturer and seller of cigars. I did not get these stamps (revenue stamps produced) at the time I was Revenue Inspector. I have filled several offices under the Government. I lost my first by being accused of telling a falsehood. I lost my second by being legislated out of office, and my third place I resigned. While I was in office I made several complaints, but only one was sustained.

Q. Have you ever been indicted yourself.

A. I am free to say I have. [Roars of laughter.]

Q. Were you not ordered out of the District Attorney's office once.

A. No, sir. I am sorry to say, sir, you are misinformed.

Q. What was the result of your indictment.

A. I was indicted for falsely personating a revenue officer, but it never came to a trial.

Here Mr. Casserly said that in justice to Mr. Hess he should call the attention of the Committee to the fact that, with regard to the indictment found against him, the then District Attorney entered a *nolle prosequi*, there being no evidence to sustain the charge. He asked to have a paper certifying to this fact entered in the proceedings. The request was granted.

Adjourned.

MORE INDICTMENTS.

The *Evening News* says the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions have found an immense number of indictments. It is supposed that hundreds of men will be on the lists. They found that large quantities of money have been placed in banks at times to the credit of certain members of the ring. By the testimony of bank Presidents, it was proved that a million was often deposited to the accounts of these members. In one case $1,800,000 was placed in one bank to the credit of one of the ring men. It has been proved that in one day over six millions were stolen from the City Treasury.

To-morrow the Grand Jury will probably bring in indictments against Ingersoll, Woodward, Garvey, and Thomas C. Fields. Five indictments are found against Tweed, and fifteen against Connolly.

OTHER COURT MATTERS.

Judge Barnard has denied a stay of proceedings in the suit of the Supervisors vs. R. B. Connolly, but has promised to extend the defence's time to answer complaint from time to time until they hear from the general term at Albany whether the suit is properly brought in the name of the people.

Judge Blatchford, at the instance of a depositor, has granted an order, returnable Feb. 3, requiring the Market Savings Bank to show why it shall not be declared an involuntary bankrupt.

The Bar Association has been endeavoring to obtain evidence upon which to bring charges against the Sheriff, but thus far it has failed of success.

The trial of the Jumel will case has commenced before Judge Shipman.

SUSPENSION.

The stock firm of Heddes, Winchester & Co. suspended to-day. It is believed to have no outstanding contracts.

THE BOWLING GREEN SAVING'S BANK.

At a meeting of the Bowling Green Savings Bank depositors this evening, Judge Hogan, one of the Sub-Committees, reported that the deficits were $92,013. If the Avenue Central Railroad do not pay a claim of $48,000 against them, which they dispute, and if the bank has to pay a sum of $59,000 claimed by the Guardian Savings Bank, the deficit will be $199,013. He also reported that they discovered loans to have been paid to fictitious individuals; that W. Selmer had removed from the bank checks or vouchers for those sums.

DAMAGES AWARDED.

The jury, in the suit for $5,000 damages brought by the widow Margaret Sanders, in the City Court of Brooklyn, against the Staten Island Ferry Company, for the loss of her husband, who was killed in the Westfield explosion, after a half hour's deliberation, returned the verdict for the plaintiff in the full amount claimed. The jurors expressed their regret at not being legally empowered to award a larger amount. This is the first of 100 cases which are pending against the Company growing out of the explosion.

CONNOLLY'S CASE.

This morning, after hearing McCourtney, on behalf of ex-Comptroller Connolly, upon a motion to stay proceedings in the suit of the Supervisors against Connolly, pending a decision of the Court at Albany, in the suit of the people, Judge Barnard stated that he would decline to grant the motion, as he believed that the Supervisors had a right to bring an action and not the people. This is the first judicial decision yet rendered as to the proper parties to bring these suits. The Judge did not hear the counsel for the Board of Supervisors, but O'Gorman presented the printed opinions of George T. Curtis and ex-Judge Foster, holding the views expressed by the Judge.

MR. BERGH BEATEN.

"Anti-Cruelty" Bergh, in a letter, declares that he meant no disrespect to the pigeon-shooters by his recent action, and that as the law is against him, he will desist from interfering with them.

DEATH.

James Lynch, an ex-Sheriff of this city, died yesterday.

TAMMANY HALL.

The Council of Tammany Sachems, yesterday, passed a resolution confirming the previous resolution of the Sachems excluding the committee of 1870 from the use of Tammany Hall. They desire to await political developments before surrendering the real estate of the Society to any Democratic organizations.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

The *Tribune* says that one of its reporters has collected from various merchants bills rendered by General Order Leet and company, and compared them with others of bonded warehousemen, and establishes the fact that the General Order favorites have charged, in some instances, from 250 to 300 per cent more than they had a right to demand. The *Tribune* suggests that these merchants be brought before the committee.

HEPWORTH'S CHURCH.

Rev. Mr. Hepworth yesterday commenced organizing his new church, having in his first list of members 150 families.

REPORTED RUNAWAY.

It is stated that Conklin, the Secretary of the exploded Market Savings Bank, has fled.

GROCERIES.

1872. 1872.

REBUILT.

DAY, ALLEN & CO.

34 & 36 Randolph-st.,

Are pleased to announce to the Grocery Trade of the Northwest that their new store is now ready for business, and is being filled with the largest and best assorted stock of Groceries ever brought to Chicago. Our goods are new and all bought for cash. We CAN and WILL sell at less rates than any other House. Send in your orders and see if we do what we say.

N. B.—TEAS we import direct, and that makes a saving to all customers of at least five per cent.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

Established 1848. Destroyed by Fire Oct. 9, 1871. Reorganized Oct. 11, 1871.

TO THE PRINTERS OF CHICAGO AND THE NORTHWEST:

The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to all parties desirous of having

FIRST-CLASS ELECTROTYPING

Done, that he has his new, extensive, and most complete

Electrotype Foundry

Once more in successful operation. And, with entire new machinery, his old employes, and the most full and complete stock of

PATTERN CUTS

Ever offered in this city, is now better prepared than ever before to execute all orders in the

ELECTROTYPING

line with which he may be favored. First class work, promptness, and fair prices guaranteed, and a share of public patronage respectfully solicited.

S. P. ROUNDS,
13, 15, and 17 North Jefferson-st.

A full line of the celebrated "JOHNSON" Type and material on hand and received daily and warranted the

Best and Most Durable in the World.

Type, Presses, Cases, Cabinets, Furniture, and Rigid Leads and Slugs, and every article of Printers' use constantly on hand, or furnished to order at short notice at Foundry Prices.

A Full Line of Black and Colored Inks,

Best makers.

The celebrated "CHICAGO TAYLOR" Hand and Power Presses and Printers' Machinery manufactured and for sale, and warranted THE BEST in this market.

S. P. ROUNDS,
13, 15, and 17 North Jefferson-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED

25,000 Bushels

HARDWOOD CHARCOAL!

APPLY AT OFFICE

CHICAGO

CARBURETED

Concrete Stone Co.,

120 West Washington-st.

Our Coping grooves together in such a manner as to make one continuous solid stone, ever protecting the walls from the elements—WATER and FIRE.

Cheaper than any natural or manufactured article in use. Cornices elegant as an ornament, and ever durable. In short, we challenge the world to produce a building stone that surpasses this in its combination of elegance, cheapness and durability.

Do you wish to build Chicago permanently? Consult this Company before you contract for your building material.

COAL.

COAL! COAL!

THE CELEBRATED

Cherry Mine Coal,

The best Soft Coal in the market, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, delivered in any part of the city at

$9.00 PER TON.

CHERRY MINE COKE, at $10 per ton, delivered.

LACKAWANNA COAL.

	In Yard.	Delivered.
LARGE EGG	$11.50	$12.00
SMALL EGG	11.50	12.00
RANGE	12.00	12.50
NUT	11.50	12.00
INDIANA BLOCK COAL	8.50	9.00
WILMINGTON COAL	5.50	6.00

CHAS. CLEAVER,
Office, 481 Wabash-av., Yard 61 Lumber-st.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1858.)

THE

National Bank Note Company

OFFICE,

NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engrave and Print

Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks,
Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds,
Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange,
Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,

In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company, and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 50,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHEAP AND STRONG

FIRE-PROOF WALLS.

The patentee of a new and improved method of constructing fire-proof walls of buildings (inside or outside), which has been in successful use for more than five years, is desirous of introducing the same to the people of Chicago, and will correspond with any party in that city who is desirous of working it, under royalty. No attention paid to letters unaccompanied by P. O. stamp for return letter.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, Patentee,
199 Bowery, New York city.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

There will be a regular communication of Blaney Lodge, No. 271, A. F. & A. M., held THIS Wednesday evening at Masonic Temple (West Randolph-st.), for the installation of officers and other business.

E. S. RAMBO, Sec'y.

Masonic.

The Committee for the relief of Royal Arch Masons, Knights Templar, and Scotch Rite Masons, will hold meetings on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 4 to 6 p. m., at the office of V. L. Hurlbut, 79 Wabash-av. Applications should be accompanied by the presiding officer of the body.

V. L. HURLBUT, Chm.

THE GREAT CHARITY.

How the World's Generous Gifts Are Distributed.

Sketch of the Work Performed by the Relief and Aid Society.

The Greatest Enterprise of Modern Times.

Seventy Thousand Persons Fed, Clothed, and Sheltered.

Industry Promoted and Idleness Discouraged.

The Relief Work to Continue Only Until April.

Tenants of Barracks to be Provided with Separate Buildings.

All great corporations are liable to imperfection in proportion to the numbers employed by them, and the extent of the means used to accomplish their purposes. In them the errors of the individual are indefinitely multiplied and complicated. Only when use and time have lubricated the corporate wheels, and the separate portions of the machinery are properly adjusted and balanced, does the work approach any degree of harmony. This is more especially true of those bodies organized to manage or disburse great charities in which the world is interested. Such associations are anomalous. They rise suddenly to fill some great exigency, and grow to full stature in a single night. Men are hastily called to the work of new bureaus from the more familiar avocations of life. The work is strange to all engaged in it. The excessive tax upon the sympathies is only equalled by the extraordinary draft upon the patience. The ready hand that would carry out the promptings of the generous heart is checked by the cold calculations of business, and the consideration of even-handed justice. There must be a purity of distribution, that no deserving person may suffer.

THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF CHARITY,

however ample, can never entirely repair individual losses in any great disaster. They can only ameliorate the condition of the unfortunates. Its managers can only strive feebly to gather up the broken threads of old associations and business relations, and so knit the present to the past. Human sympathy deranges every business into which it enters as a component part. It gives freely to just desert, but resents passionately every suspected attempt at imposition. It is highly fallible, and charity, which suffereth long and is kind, is often deceived by the tales of the undeserving. The disbursing agent is enraged, refuses where he should have granted, and is acrimonious where he should only have been soothing and sympathetic. Then there are jealousies, heart-burnings, bickerings, and endless complaints of injustice. The public at large criticises its almoners, as is its right, and the press raps the dispensers of the world's charity sharply over the knuckles. Simple mistakes of judgment are exaggerated into dishonesty, and what is honorably meant becomes, in the eye of the malevolent, a crime that should receive condign punishment. But time finally brings experience, men are educated to their new positions, and before the charitable organization becomes entirely *functus officio*, there is generally a mutual understanding, with an average approbation of its acts. When the society is moribund there is sorrow, and when it dies at last the voice of calumny is silenced, and there are found numerous friends to drop a last flower into its coffin, and a final tear upon its grave. These, we believe, have been the salient points in the history of every charity in the past, which has been entitled to the appellation "magnificent."

THE RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.

The United States Sanitary Commission represented the greatest contribution ever made to relieve the world's suffering. Next, in the greatness of its gifts and the extent of its labors, comes the Chicago Relief and Aid Society. It is no small labor to support a number of persons equal to the population of Detroit or Milwaukee; giving them food, clothing, shelter, and the means of again earning a living. It requires financial skill, and extensive and complicated machinery to disburse $4,000,000, with all the friction caused by the necessarily imperfect knowledge of some of an immense force, the fault-finding of those who consider themselves neglected, and the carping of the censorious. The Chicago Relief and Aid Society, thoroughly organized many years ago, really only came into existence when over 100,000 persons were homeless, a cold Northern winter was impending, and they must have food and shelter. It was not desirable that they should leave the city; Chicago could not spare so large an element of her past prosperity and her prospective restoration. All these persons must be fed and clad, and put in the way of business again by charity. The charity was ample for immediate necessities. Food was sent in abundance to stop the mouths of all the hungry. Money was contributed by the whole world for their aid. The Relief and Aid Society was at once strengthened. A mountain of labor rested on its shoulders. Its offices were established, and men were called to assist in a labor that was new to them. The heads of departments could not, under the circumstances, be expected to have a surplus of information. The clerical forces collected at the various points of distribution had even less experience than their masters. Sympathy, grief, passion, disappointment, and a desire to do justice, contended for mastery. Whichever way the almoner turned, he found obstacles in his path. Whatever he did, he found some one always asking why he had not acted differently, and ready to point out infinitely superior methods of reaching the desired ends.

THE CONFLICTING INTERESTS.

There were many conflicting interests. Everybody wanted a share of the relief fund. Each considered his claim paramount. Small business men wanted it divided among themselves in sums sufficient to get them a new stock and set them agoing again. Persons who had lost houses wanted them rebuilt. Many who had lost the conveniences of life hoped to get them replaced as good as before. Benevolent societies wished a portion of it given to them in bulk, for distribution among their members. The representatives of societies in our midst, composed of recent arrivals, desired the money sent to the general fund by their respective nations to be entrusted to their keeping. Churches wanted a hand in the business, in their ecclesiastical capacity, and clergymen, as a rule kind-hearted and benevolent, wished to be the alms-givers of their own congregations. Every one has a way of his own for doing that which is anomalous, or without precedent. It would be impossible to recapitulate all the wild plans that were proposed, or the projects that were formed in busy and discontented brains.

A BRIEF COMPENDIUM.

But it seemed best to the managers of the world's charity that all the contributions should pass through one channel, and be disbursed without regard to religion, class, or nationality. It appeared to them that in this way the interests of all would be best subserved. It is probable that they acted wisely. The society commenced its operations by furnishing food, shelter, and clothing. Even this was more than it was then able to do thoroughly, with the imperfect media through which it operated, the immense demand upon its resources, and delays by lake and railroad. It built barracks and supplied houses, and in a space of time incredibly short, all were provided with temporary homes. For awhile all who desired passes by railroad to other cities were granted them freely. The city was districted and the work gradually systematized. The employés became familiar with their duties, and the machinery of the society worked more harmoniously. As the city gathered heart after the great calamity, business began to seek its old channels. Work became plenty, and fewer passes were granted. Employment was found for the pensioners of the society, and they became self-supporting. The visiting system was perfected, and greater pains taken to find out the deserving. More diligent work was done in the directions of special aid and assistance. Persons were furnished more liberally with the means of making their own living by giving them any kind of tools or machinery to the use of which they had been accustomed.

HEADQUARTERS.

Having given this brief compend of the manner in which the previous work of the society has been carried on, we come to its present mode of operations. The headquarters are at Standard Hall, at the corner of Michigan avenue and Thirteenth street. The first floor is almost entirely given up to the uses of the society. The Executive Committee occupy the large room in the southwest corner, and are supposed to be in perpetual session. It consists of Messrs. Wirt Dexter, C. G. Hammond, Geo. M. Pullman, T. M. Avery, J. M. Harvey, N. K. Fairbank, Dr. Johnson, Adams, Bouton, E. C. Larned, H. W. King, and Allen. Wirt Dexter can usually be found here in the afternoon; Colonel Hammond and Mr. Fairbank are visible at all hours of the day. Mr. Larned is in the department of special relief certain hours out of every twenty-four. Mr. Benson, as almoner of the Stewart Fund, is to be found in the same room three afternoons of each week. Three or four clerks, some of whom have short-hand qualifications, assist in details. An usher waits at the door to see that the executive presence is not too frequently intruded on, and to direct visitors and applicants to the apartment where their business can be heard. The furniture is comfortable, without being luxurious. The various members of the Committee surround their brown-cover, a long green-topped office table that stands along the middle of the room, and listen to the complaints of those who have pierced all barriers, and made their way to the very foot of the throne.

TREASURER'S ROOM.

The private office of Mr. George M. Pullman, the Treasurer, is adjoining. It is fitted up with faint suggestions of banking operations. The appointments are not showy. A force of two or three persons suffice for the performance of the clerical duties. Mr. Pullman is able to spend only a limited portion of his time here. Through this unpretending department pass the millions of money sent by the generous to Chicago. Behind this unpretending counter deeds of financial note are done which would astonish those who realize their means by the hundred only. Mr. Pullman receives and receipts for all moneys forwarded to the society. He deposits it in bank, where it can again be drawn for relief purposes only on checks signed by the Treasurer, the Chairman, and the Chairman of the Executive Committee. The bottom of the Treasury does not begin to be visible. New York has in reserve a million dollars to be sent when needed. Buffalo has a hundred thousand; Pittsburgh has nearly as much; a portion of the London contribution is still in New York coffers, and all the principal English cities are still adding to the fund. Balances are still due from other American cities, which, with the money still in Chicago banks to the credit of the Relief Society, afford ample means of keeping up the large outlay incidental to the relief operations for some months to come. No money is paid directly over the Treasurer's counter. The final disbursements are all made by the Paymaster.

SUPERINTENDENT'S ROOM.

The room occupied by Mr. O. C. Gibbs, the General Superintendent, is in the northwest corner of the building. The routine business of this department requires a clerical force of half a dozen persons. In one corner is a telegraph instrument connecting the general headquarters with the various districts, several coal yards, the employment and shelter offices, etc., etc. A message happened to be received just as the writer entered the room, from Mr. Hitchcock, Superintendent of the Employment Bureau, whose office is in the Court House square. It was a request to furnish, immediately, fifty shoemakers, ten brick masons, ten laborers, one engineer, and two carpenters. The order is flashed away to District No. 1, on the North Side, and No. 2, on the West Side, where the liberal admixture of the German element is supposed to furnish a liberal supply of the sinews of labor. The telegraph facilitates the workings of the Society greatly.

THE "COMPLAINT CLERK."

The "Complaint Clerk" sits at a small table covered with papers in the center of the room, pale and delicate, either from too much confinement, or from excessive sympathy with so much sorrow. To him come all sorts of poor aggrieved people, who are sinking under the burden of wrongs that they could get righted nowhere else. The "complaint clerk" is but one step below the throne. He listens dispassionately, or is expected so to listen, to the tales of injury and neglect which run unmusically through all the diapason of woe. The story of the aggrieved person is written down, and the matter is referred back to the District Superintendent, from whose bailiwick the wail arises, for investigation. The Superintendent refers the matter to a visitor, who in due time sends back a record of the injured party, as it appears on the books of the district, favorable or adverse, as the case may be. We subjoin a specimen.

STANDARD HALL, Jan. —1872.

To Mr. ——, Superintendent of District No. ——:

The bearer, Mrs. ——, residing at —— complains that she needs clothing, and is refused. Please give your personal attention to the case, and report in writing. Very respectfully yours,

O. C. GIBBS, General Superintendent.

To which the following reply was sent:

OFFICE OF RELIEF, DISTRICT NO. —, Jan. —1872.

To O. C. Gibbs, General Superintendent:

Herewith find a report of the case of ——, German, married, three children—7, 11, 16,—are recorded in this office. Burned out on —— street. Insured for $2,000, wants stove, bed and mattress, coal, and children's clothing. This is a worthy case. Formerly with —— now looking for business. Own a lot now at —— Franklin street wants shoes and overcoat for boy, and table. Visited by ——Nov. 7, 1871, and ——Nov. 29, 1871.

Dec. 20, 1871.—Burned out on —— street; was a travelling agent; now doing nothing; wife has been sick; cannot do hard work; recommend that they have provisions regularly. [Name of visitor.]

Dec. 27, 1871.—Give coal [name of visitor]. This family has received the following has received the following articles from Sub-District No. 2, and District No. 1: Provisions from Nov. 8 to Dec. 20, inclusive, 1½ tons of coal, 2 pairs shoes, 1½ pair blankets, 2 mattresses, 1 stove, 2 comforts, 3 dresses, 1 bedstead, 1 shawl, 1 shirt, 5 pairs stockings, 3 skirts, 2 pairs shoes, 1 bedtick, 1 coat, 1 pair boots, 1 vest. Nov. 17.—1 pair boy's boots, 1 vest, 1 jacket, 1 dress, 4 chairs, 1 bedtick, 4 undershirts, 1 pair drawers, 1 bedstead, and dishes.

Nov. 27, 1871.—Two chemises, 1 dress, 2 shawls, 2 pairs stockings.

Dec. 9.—Two pairs drawers, 2 skirts, 2 chemises, 2 shirts, 2 pair stockings.

Dec. 13.—One table, 6 chairs, 2 towels.

Dec. 16.—Fourteen yards waterproof.

The account here closes on old books.

Dec. 20.—Visited and reinstated for provisions according to above visitors' report. Are now on our books regularly for the same. Will look into the case to see if clothing is needed, and report accordingly. Yours, respectfully.

WEEKLY DISBURSEMENTS.

The remainder of the clerical force in the room of the Superintendent is engaged in ordinary routine office business, the keeping of books, examination of vouchers, etc. The entire disbursements of relief articles are also kept in huge books commensurate with the greatness of the relief work. Perhaps no better idea can be gained of the magnitude of the general labor, and the interests involved, than the showing of the aggregate disbursements of a single week. We therefore append the following which covers that period of time. The operations of the Special Relief Branch will be given elsewhere:

Coal, tons	1,726½
Flour, lbs	30,706
Meal, lbs	2,400
Pork, lbs	13,484
Beef, lbs	19,092
Bread, lbs	34,047
Crackers, lbs	3,184
Fish, lbs	776
Soap, lbs	11,020
Candles, lbs	470
Cheese, lbs	33
Tea, lbs	1,619
Coffee, lbs	2,159
Sugar, lbs	12,238
Bacon lbs	3,225
Fruit, lbs	5,463
Salt, lbs	20
Rice, lbs	1,590
Fresh beef, lbs	47,125
Mutton, lbs	3,226
Potatoes, bu	2,624
Beans, bu	162
Onions, bu	140
Vinegar, galls	342
Syrup, galls	40
Pillow cases	91
Number of mattresses	682
Number of pillows	3
Number of gray blankets	1,827
Number of white blankets	454
Number of comforts	170
Number of sheets	253
Number of stoves	277
Number of pieces pipe	896
Number of tables	248
Number of bedsteads	842
Number of chairs	1,736
Number of pieces crockery	8,626
Number of wash-tubs	3
Number of washboards	194
Number of pails	75
Pairs men's shoes	279
Pairs boys' shoes	327
Pairs women's shoes	866
Pairs misses' shoes	415
Pairs men's hose	442
Pairs women's hose	548
Yards ticking	476
Articles men's clothing	1,963
Articles women's clothing	1,766
Articles children's clothing	2,420
Yards wool flannel	1,336
Yards Canton flannel	5,834
Yards prints	2,504
Yards sheeting	6,768
Yards jeans	8,797

PAY-ROLL.

We also give in this connection the pay-roll of a week in November, showing the amount expended for help during that time. The present weekly expenditure will not probably vary much from these figures:

Districts.	Persons Employed.	Amount.
No. 1	142	$1,549.00
No. 2	116	1,190.17
No. 3	106	1,347.75
No. 4	50	531.83
No. 5	79	816.38
Special Bureau	9	198.00
Superintendents' salaries		225.00
Warehousemen, receiving, storing, and delivering supplies	111	1,239.87
Transportation		2,148.87
Total for distribution		$9,226.04
Employment Bureau	2	36.00
Clerks in offices of Treasurer, Auditor, Transportation Committee, Purchasing Committee, and Executive Committee	22	496.34
Total, general business		$9,758.38

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, ETC.

Back of the Superintendent's office, and immediately adjoining it, is a room occupied by several clerks, and especially devoted to the more barren details of the business. Back of this is the office occupied by the Paymaster and Transportation Committee, in which is desk-room for ten or twelve clerks, constant employment being found here for eight gentlemen. The Paymaster, Mr. A. S. Downs, is slenderly railed off in one corner by an unpainted board partition. His surroundings do not indicate the magnitude of his operations, or the millions that pass through his hands. All payments are made over his counter. His signature is not valid at the bank. He receives from the Treasurer daily the amount he is liable to use, and accounts to that official for its disbursement.

TRANSPORTATION.

The business of transportation is not as difficult nor as intricate as formerly. No passes are given. The society pays the roads either half or full fare, as it can make arrangements with them. Tickets are not given indiscriminately, and only to those who are likely to become a permanent burden to the Relief Society. Even then they are not allowed to leave unless they can prove that they will be cared for by friends elsewhere. About 7,000 tickets have been issued from the present office. It is conjectured, by those having charge of this department, that about 50,000 people have been sent from the city, a large portion of whom returned. The returning wanderers, together with the influx of strangers, is supposed to have placed the population of the city nearly where it was before the conflagration. Tickets are now given only upon a good showing, the applicant having to furnish papers duly signed and attested by parties known to the relief officials, setting forth facts in regard to his situation, such as we have indicated above.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Medical Department is under the charge of Dr. H. A. Johnson, Chairman of the Committee on Sick, Hospital and Sanitary Measures. This department is minutely subdivided, and placed under the subordinate charge of a large staff of physicians, who report as often as necessary. Free dispensaries have been established convenient to all needing medicines. The regulations are so perfect, and the details so complete, that no person need be sick and uncared for, no matter what his condition in life or his locality may be. After the regular organization of the Committee, the appointment of Subordinates, and the regulations of the first essential details, the attention of the Committee was called to the sanitary questions connected with the building of barracks, and the danger incidental from their liability to propagate epidemic diseases. About this time there were rumors of the small-pox having made its appearance in the other cities of the West. A few sporadic cases were also reported in Chicago. It was the opinion of the Committee that they could not take measures to thwart this disease a moment too soon. The employés of the society, with their families, if they were so fortunate as to have any, were at once vaccinated. Next, those in the barracks received the same treatment. Then, all who were in any manner the recipients of aid, were required to submit to this cautionary measure, or have their names stricken from the books of the society. The approach to compulsory measures was, however, gradual, not to offend too harshly the prejudices of the large class of ignorant people with whom it was necessary to deal.

To carry out a uniform plan of operations, it was found necessary to have the vaccination performed at the District Headquarters. The method has been as follows: The head of a family applying for assistance goes first to the physician, gives the number of his family, is himself vaccinated, and receives a statement in regard to them from him. Armed with this document, he goes to the bookkeeper, gets an order for ten days' rations, draws them, and disappears. Before receiving any further aid, he is expected to bring every member of his family to be vaccinated. If he fails to do this, he is cut off from further relief. The entire number vaccinated last week was 4,000, an average of 1,000 per day. About three-fourths of those receiving help from the society have received the vaccine virus. The propositions to be vaccinated is variously received. Some submit, but with bitter complaints. Other refuse, cease to draw rations, and retire to their homes to fall sick, and spread the seeds of disease. Most, however, accept the conditions rather than lose their means of support.

The result has been all that could have been expected. Within five weeks there has been a most marked decrease in the number of cases, and in the average mortality. The week that the new plan was put into operation, the number of deaths were 16 out of 44 cases reported. The next week there were 15 deaths out of 44 cases reported. The third week 48 were reported, and 6 died. During the week ending Jan. 13, 11 died out of 44 cases reported. The death rate has not varied particularly, but the number of new cases has rapidly diminished. Medical men have recently noticed that the disease advances there is a greater tendency to symotic forms of disease.

The fatality attending the small-pox in Chicago, as compared with that of other cities, is most favorable to our own city, and highly complimentary to the means employed to prevent the spread of the disease. In Milwaukee, during the month of December, 65 died of small-pox. The deaths in Chicago during that period were only 54. In Cincinnati, during the fall and winter thus far, there have been from 50 to 60 deaths monthly. The general health of the city may be inferred from the fact that, out of 50,000 persons now receiving aid from the Relief Society, only 2,500 are being medically treated, that number including both indoor and outdoor patients.

SPECIAL RELIEF.

The Bureau of Special Relief occupies the small hall at the right of the entrance from Thirteenth street. This Committee consists of E. C. Larned, Chairman; Laird Collier, Secretary; G. R. Chittenden, E. F. Goodwin, Mrs. D. A. Gage, Louis Wahl, B. G. Caulfield, Orrington Lunt, Mrs. J. Tyler.

The Committee sits every day, from 9 o'clock until 1, to hear the petitions of applicants. Messrs. Larned, Collier, and Chittenden only are regularly present. Sometimes there are 100 applicants for relief present at one time. The business is now principally confined to sewing machines, although money and tools are given where it is thought they are needed, and can be serviceably used. The gift of money is limited to $50, and this amount is given only in extreme cases. Tools for carpenters, and others who have trades, are sometimes given to the value of $150.

The applicant ordinarily comes in person, but requests for assistance are often made by letter. Orders issued must be signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Committee. Those given machines are allowed to have their own preferences in regard to kind. By a generous arrangement of the Society with the companies, a deduction of 40 per cent is allowed on all machines purchased.

The bureau was established in November, and since that time about 3,500 persons have received relief. About $17,000 in money has been paid out, besides a large amount in stoves and general articles, which were included in the bureau's list of disbursements for some weeks after it came into existence.

During the session of the Committee, the hearing of applicants, the inspection of their credentials, and the issue of the necessary orders for their relief keep 10 men constantly occupied.

THE APPLICANTS.

The applicants for aid are principally women, for various reasons that might easily be given. To spend a day at the office of the Special Relief Committee furnishes an experience long to be remembered. To hear the tales of sorrow, told often with tears and sobs that choke the utterance, is an incessant and painful strain upon the sympathies. The Chairman and Secretary, with their assistants, sit behind a long bare table at the north end of the room. An usher waits at the door and number the applicants as they enter. These numbers are called in order by the gentlemen at the table as the business progresses. The women sit in chairs, scattered in most admired disorder in all parts of the room, in every attitude of picturesque woe. Scattered here and there among them is a man, usually shabbily dressed, but sometimes with an effort at decency which bespeaks his former condition. The women are of all ages, from the toothless crone, with one foot in the grave, to the sewing-girl of 16, who has been thrown thus early upon the tender mercies of the world, and compelled to solve for herself the great problem of self-support. The men who appear here and there in the press, are then seeking sewing-machines for their wives, or asking money to pay instalments upon machines already purchased. Journeymen tailors are frequent applicants.

The clothing of the women is dark, and generally frayed and well worn. It probably consists of the veritable garments that went through the fire, the only ones that were saved from the burning. A few are in handsomer apparel, which, perhaps, is all that the wearer has in the world. There is an almost universal absence of ornament. In many cases it is not improbable that the shabby dresses and the want of personal adornment are mere affectations of poverty. All the faces wear a becoming look of sadness and decorum, and the air and attitudes are those of extreme dejection. Now and then a woman is seen laughing and chatting with her neighbor, as if in defiance of fate and misfortune. A pale, intellectual face appears here and there, upon which the eye rests sympathetically a moment as it passes over the less interesting countenances that help to make up the aggregate of grief and poverty. Occasionally a young woman is seen whose cheap jewelry and gaudy attempts at adornment would indicate that she is a Magdalen, but, perhaps repentant. The general impression made upon the spectators, however, is that the most part of those who ask for assistance are needy, and honestly deserve the kind consideration of the gentlemen whose decisions they await with trembling apprehension.

THE TALES OF SORROW.

It is the business of the reporter to hear everything, and to be made a party to all secrets. Otherwise he could not, as truthfully supposed, be the Alpha and Omega of all human knowledge. It has been his sad privilege to listen to the tales of want and suffering that are daily poked into the ears of the kind-hearted gentlemen who sits behind the frail barrier to which allusion has been made. Sitting at the elbow of the Chairman, he heard and saw what he now pours into the ears of the public. A man past middle age comes forward as one of the applicants, his number being called. He had bought a sewing machine before the fire, on which he had made two payments. His wife works it, but she was taken sick, and, having no means of making future payments, he asks assistance modestly. He has several children, lost everything but the machine, and his wife is still down with the diphtheria. He receives such aid as he needs.

Robert Laird Collier hears the story of a pale, intelligent-looking woman, better dressed than most of the applicants. She had been a dressmaker and milliner, doing a good business on Wabash avenue before the fire. She has no family. Her machine went with the rest of her property, and she wants help to get another. She thinks she could get some work if she had it. The matter is referred to a visitor. She looks a little disappointed, says she is "so anxious," and, with tears starting in her eyes, turns to go, as the next number is loudly called.

A woman in rusty black comes forward to the table. She had a drunken husband, but managed to keep a comfortable home on the North Side. Her family is limited to six children, and her husband does not take kindly to the chastenings of misfortune. She had an $80 machine, on which she had managed to pay $35. She solicits aid, to finish paying for her machine, and would also like assistance to enable her to rebuild on her lot, which, fortunately, is not consumed. She is encouraged to hope that she will receive the desired aid.

Another woman in rusty black (all are in black, and nearly all the dresses are rusty) makes her appearance. Her dress is a singular admixture of ill-fitting garments and oddly-assorted colors. She tells, in a plaintive tone, how they were burnt out and lost all. She is a German, but speaks English readily. Unfortunately, she discovers that the line are, that machines can only be given to those who had them before the fire. The information saddens her, but she is told that the affair will be looked into.

One of the most interesting cases is that of a young girl, with a pale, sweet, nunlike face, whose eyes seem full of sad, unutterable thought, and about to be filled with tears. She brings a letter from the pastor of St. Paul's (Catholic) Church, which speaks of her in the highest terms. She was a sewing girl before the fire, and worked on ladies' underwear. She says that she is accustomed to use a sewing machine, and could earn her own living again if she had one. Her prayer is granted, and her face, which has in its sorrowful features such lineaments as Italian painters give to the Madonna, disappears from the long line of those waiting to be served.

A lady of more than ordinary culture and refinement says that her husband was a piano dealer. They lived on the North Side in a pretty cottage, which was insured for $1500, in Chicago companies. Their house and business being gone they have no means of support whatever. They are utterly ruined. The husband pursues the uncertain occupation of tuning pianos, when he can get employment. The wife has a stout heart, and proposes to go to work upon a sewing machine if she can get one. Her lip quivers, and her voice is tremulous as she concludes her story, because like the lady mentioned above, she is so anxious to do something toward restoring their shattered fortunes.

A man who has to support a wife and children and a sister, wants a little money to assist him in paying for a sewing machine. The instalments are $10 a month, and he has paid two or three of them. Was burnt out, and lost all,—the universal story. Was at work at moderate wages now. Had received nothing from the Relief Society but a stove, and a few trivial things. He is informed that he will be assisted at least so far as to be allowed the discount on his machine granted to the Society.

An old, patient looking Irish woman, with a grey hood with a deep fringe which gives her a peculiarly wild appearance, asks for money to assist her in paying her rent. She will evidently not be long in want of this assistance, which is freely given.

A middle-aged and sharp-voiced Irish woman, with clothing of all sizes, shapes, kinds, and colors, asks, in a garrulous tone, why her order had been disapproved. Her record is looked up and found amid a chaos of papers. She has four children, none of them large enough to support themselves. It appears from the report of a "visitor" that her husband is a shoemaker, and earns the extraordinary amount of $7 a week. Therefore, she was not assisted, and, also, because she did not have a machine before the fire. She brings additional endorsements, and the adverse decision is reversed.

A woman of moderate intelligence, whose husband was a commercial traveller before the fire, thinks they could "get along" if she had a machine. Since the fire, her husband has had no work, except during the holidays, but hopes for employment with the increase of business in the spring.

The wife of an artist applies for help. They lost all their property, to the amount of seven or eight thousand dollars, by the fire, and have no resources. The sister of the husband, who is mentally deficient, lives with them, and increases the cares and expenses of the household. The only difficulty in the case is the rule not to give except to those who worked on machines before the fire, which rule, however, is not quite so unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians.

The wife of a printer, in a special branch of that business, asks for assistance to get a little furniture. The proprietor of a small job office, on the North Side, wants help to start again, in a small way. Two tailors make a persistent effort to secure one of the large machines for heavy work, and are at last successful.

One of the volunteer visitors of the Special Committee, reports a case of more than usual hardship. Not more than two blocks from Headquarters live a couple in poverty and almost utter starvation. They are English people. The woman is more than ordinarily intelligent, having been maid to the Duchess of Sutherland. A kind friend had furnished them coal, but they had scarcely a mouthful of food for days. The woman has a babe still unweaned, but she is so reduced by illness that she is not able even to hold it. Their means were not such that a nurse could be employed, and the husband was kept from his daily avocations in consequence. The child was likely to die because of the unhealthy nourishment derived from its sick mother. Being very much in want of nourishing food, she appealed to the relief physician, who visited her. He ordered for her a can of blackberries, thereby showing himself eminently unfit for his position. The case is stated to Mr. Larned, who says he will look into it, the visitor in the meantime having made arrangements for temporary relief.

It is to tales like this, often much sadder, that the agents of special relief are obliged to listen. And this is the panorama that, day after day, passes before the vision at the office devoted to that branch of the relief business. The stories are told in every European language, and, in some of them, in every shade of *patois*. If a person wants to know how the generous contributions to Chicago are being disbursed, he cannot do better than to go among the motley assemblage which the writer has briefly attempted to describe, and pass a brief hour in looking and listening to these tales of a many-sided sorrow.

THE STEWART FUND.

Mr. Benson, who has charge of the disbursements of the Stewart Fund, receives applications on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoons of each week. The articles given are principally sewing machines, although money is occasionally added. The recipients of this bounty are widows and unmarried women, the object being to reach those who have no male relatives to look to for aid or to lean upon. The donation was a generous one, and the manner in which it is being distributed makes it doubly appreciated. About $12,000 of it has thus far been disbursed, the class of applicants having much the same experience, and telling all nearly the same stories as those which we have mentioned.

THE FUTURE.

The Aid and Relief Society purposes so to expend the money at its disposal and go out of existence substantially by the first of April. Its policy is indicated generally in what we have said above. The 18,000 families on its hands immediately after the fire have diminished already to 10,000. The Society is daily relieved of those whom it has been supporting. The means of self-support will continue to be liberally furnished, the articles given being artisans' tools, sewing machines, and garden seeds,—in fact everything that will help people to help themselves. The barracks will be removed before the approach of mild weather, and all their tenants put into small separate tenements which will easily give place to permanent structures, as the reconstruction of the city progresses. The machinery of the Society is now in perfect working order, and moves without jar or friction. Every employé understands his place and his duties. Applicants are generally treated with kindness and consideration, and patiently listened to. The managers deserve credit for the success they have had in bringing order out of chaos, stopping the mouths of cavillers, and exemplifying in the most perfect manner how the greatest good can be done to the least number.

It was the intention of the writer to have embodied in this article a description of the work at one of the district headquarters, but want of space forbids its further extension.

LIGHTNING COURTESIES.

The Japanese Ambassador Extraordinary Corresponding by Telegraph.

Messages of Friendly Greeting from the Secretary of State, Mayor Medill and Others.

The wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company were yesterday afternoon engaged in some extraordinary feats in telegraphy, as well as in the transmission of messages to and from personages of extraordinary consequence,—no less, indeed, than the Japanese Embassy in San Francisco, which has just reached America on a visit of great importance as affecting the future relations between the two countries. Arrangements had been perfected with the Telegraph Company whereby the arrival of the Embassy in San Francisco should be at once communicated to Secretary Fish in Washington, in order that appropriate greeting might be sent to them. For the accommodation of Prince Iwakura, the Ambassador Extraordinary, an unbroken circuit was formed between San Francisco and Washington by way of New York, and messages were sent, without repetition, the entire distance, nearly four thousand miles, and, for the most part, without any breaks or delays. Chicago being on the direct line, the contents of the messages were noted at the Canal street office, where Colonel Wilson and Manager Operator York kept track of things, and, through their courtesy and kindness, the following exact copies were obtained for publication. At 3:15 p. m., Chicago time, the following despatch, addressed to Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, announced the readiness of the distinguished Ambassadors to receive the official salutation:

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.

Hon. Hamilton Fish, Washington, D. C.:

The Prime Minister of Japan is here, ready to receive the salutation of Secretary Fish.

At 3:23 the Secretary replied:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.

Prince Iwakura, Ambassador Extraordinary, San Francisco:

The Secretary of State congratulates the Japanese Minister on his arrival, and tenders a cordial welcome to the United States to himself and his embassy.

HAMILTON FISH.

Two minutes later the following flashed back:

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.

Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State:

Many thanks for your welcome to the United States. We shall leave here next week for Washington, when we shall hope the honor of meeting personally and presenting our credentials as Ambassador Extraordinary from His Majesty the Tenno of Japan to the treaty powers. Very Respectfully,

IWAKURA,
Ambassador Extraordinary.

It would seem that a conference ensued with President Grant at Washington, as at 3:43 the following went West:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.

Prince Iwakura, Ambassador Extraordinary, San Francisco:

The President will be much pleased to receive yourself and the Embassy, and hopes that your journey across the continent may be agreeable and safe. You will meet, in the American people and their Government, friends looking with warm interest to all that relates to your country, and to the future relations between the Tenno's Government and the United States. The advent of such an Embassy marks an epoch in the history of both nations.

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

Professor Morse, the inventor of the electric telegraph, sent his compliments in the following despatch:

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.

Professor Morse presents his best respects to the Japanese Ambassador, and welcomes him to the sphere of telegraphic intercourse.

S. F. B. MORSE.

This passed toward the Pacific at 3:50 p. m., and in just two minutes came back the following reply:

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.

Professor Morse:

The Embassy from Japan desire to inform Professor Morse, the inventor of the electric telegraph, that his fame is well known in Japan, and that within a few months one thousand miles of telegraph will be opened for business in that country.

IWAKURA,
Ambassador Extraordinary.

In the fulness of his delight at his first experience with the telegraph, the Prime Minister sent to the President and Vice President of the Western Union the following acknowledgment:

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.

President Wm. Orton and Vice President —— Mumford New York:

Accept the sincere thanks of myself and associate Ambassadors for your kindness in placing such wonderful telegraphic facilities at our disposal.

IWAKURA, Ambassador Extraordinary.

To which were returned the annexed replies:

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.

Iwakura, Ambassador Extraordinary, San Francisco:

The President of the Western Union Telegraph Company presents his respectful compliments to the Ambassador Extraordinary of Japan, and tenders the use of the lines in the United States whenever His Excellency may desire them.

W. ORTON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.

Iwakura, Ambassador Extraordinary, San Francisco:

We shall be pleased to see you at this end of the line, and to have you inspect our office in New York, from which we greet you.

GEO. H. MUMFORD.

Being apprised of the fact that the above correspondence was passing to and fro, and being invited to avail himself of the courtesies of the occasion, Mayor Medill responded in the following despatch:

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.

Iwakura, Ambassador Extraordinary, San Francisco:

The Mayor of Chicago greeting: To the Ambassadors of the most enlightened and progressive nation of Asia.

JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

In precisely three minutes from the time New York began the sending of this, the San Francisco "had him," and the following response was received:

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.

Honorable Mayor of Chicago:

We receive with pleasure those kind greetings, which assure us that cities on our route to Washington have kindly feelings for the country we represent.

IWAKURA, Ambassador Extraordinary.

In addition to these, private messages passed between Prince Iwakura, at San Francisco, and his three sons, Tate, Minarri, and Asahi, in Brunswick, New Jersey, the latter having by several weeks preceded their illustrious parent in their arrival in America, whither they have come to receive an education in one of our colleges.

TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH.

Opening Services on Sunday—Three Services—Financial Statement—$23,550 Subscribed, and the Church Debt Expunged.

The last Sabbath was an occasion of very great interest and enthusiasm among the Methodists of the city, on the occasion of the opening for services the lower audience room of Trinity M. E. Church. We gave a full description of these apartments a few days since. They are truly beautiful. Excellent sermons were preached on the occasion by Rev. J. H. Bayliss, of Indianapolis, in the morning; by the pastor, Rev. S. M. McChesney, in the afternoon; and Rev. J. M. Reed, D.D., in the evening. At the close of the morning service, Mr. Waughop, President of the Board of Trustees, made the following statement: The entire cost of the lot, and the edifice, to date, has cost $81,094. After applying all available resources, including some assistance from the Methodist relief fund, through the liberality of Mr. T. W. Horney and Mr. Robert F. Queal, there has been paid the sum of $50,481, leaving the sum of $30,613, to meet which there was of good subscriptions $9,100, leaving a balance to be provided, net of $21,513 to clear the church of debt to the present time; but to cover shrinkage, $22,000, in round numbers, was desired. The thanks of the Trustees and the Society were expressed to Rev. Mr. Bayliss and Dr. Reid. The Society were indebted for the beautiful structure to Cass Chapman, Esq., to Wm. McNeill, the contractor, for his fidelity, to Amos Grannis for careful superintendency of the details, to Albert Danks, E. Bradley and others for their constant attention to the interest of the church.

The audience responded in the most liberal manner, giving from $2,000 down, the total sum of $23,550, more than was asked, thus clearing the church of all embarrassment. Under all the circumstances of our late great disaster this is munificent. The hearty thanks of the society were expressed at the close of the evening services by the Trustees, which included the ladies of Trinity Church, who, through their efforts, extending through nearly two years, by their mite society, the entire apartments were covered with a most beautiful carpet, adding comfort and cheerfulness to the whole, requiring over 800 yards at a cost of between one and two thousand dollars, which is exclusive of the above named expenditure.

After the Performance.

The crowds of fashionable gentlemen who patronize the new Academy of Music will be interested in the fact that an elegant billiard hall, known as "Pratt's Parlor Billiard Hall," has been fitted up at No. 77 Halsted street, two doors north of the Academy entrance. Here will be found four magnificent tables of Emanuel Brunswick's celebrated make, with everything in the hall fitted up in the most elegant manner, and befitting a strictly first-class billiard hall, intended for the patronage of gentlemen only. Mr. Pratt, the proprietor, is well known in Eastern billiard circles, and thoroughly understands how to keep a first-class hall. As proof of this he has collected a stock of liquors and cigars such as will command attention. The grand opening occurs this evening, and a general invitation is extended to lovers of the game.

A New Fire Department Engine.

A very successful exhibition test of the Babcock Self-Acting Fire Engine was given yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Chicago Fire Insurance Patrol, Captain Ben. Bulwinkle, before members of the Board of Fire and Police, Common Council, Trustees from Evanston and other towns, who, one and all, pronounced it an unqualified success. The combustibles consisted of a building 20 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 17 feet high, filled with two wagon loads of tar barrels, two of packing boxes and two of shavings, the whole saturated with forty-five gallons of coal oil. This made an immense fire, which was extinguished and relighted three times, the first time in the remarkably short time of ten seconds. From our knowledge of the "Babcock," we do not hesitate to invite the attention of towns and villages to this valuable and economical fire engine.

THE LAW COURTS.

Things Made a Little Pleasanter for Two Men Accused of Murder.

Justice Vant Woud and Constable Toebelman Acquitted of the Charge of Malfeasance in Office.

Next Monday Set Apart for the Trial of Aldermen—Yesterday's Record of Proceedings in the Courts.

The Criminal Court.

HABEAS CORPUS.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was sued out by Peter Kohl and John Deitrich, who were confined in the County Jail upon suspicion of having caused the death of one John Strauss. The case was heard. The prisoners were committed upon a finding of the Coroner's Jury, held upon the body of the deceased, at No. 608 South Union street, on the 9th of January. The jury found that Strauss died on the 7th inst. of a fracture of the skull producing rupture of the artery of the brain, received in a fight on New Year's Day, in which deceased was not a party, but only a spectator. By the verdict these respondents, and two men named Wendt, were implicated. The testimony being heard, the Court (Judge Tree) summed up the case as to these two men as follows:

The evidence here is certainly very incomplete, and it is very difficult to say that either of these two men inflicted the blow upon the deceased of which he died. All the evidence shows is that they participated in a fight, principally with the saloon-keeper. There is no evidence that they even approached this man who was killed in the melee, and although some half dozen persons appear to have been present, none of them are able to swear that they saw either of these men approach the deceased or have any conflict with him whatever. It is possible, and perhaps probable, that one of the four of these men struck that man the blow of which he died, but there is not any evidence tending to show that these two were either of the persons who did strike the blow. The rule of law is, that where it is uncertain as to whether any one of several persons charged with crime committed it, they must all go acquitted. There is absolutely no evidence of a positive character, and hardly any of a circumstantial character, against these prisoners. It is certain that they were engaged in an unlawful act,—a riot,—and I think they are within the criminal law. Therefore, while I shall not hold them on this charge of murder, I shall remand them into custody on charge of riot.

ACQUITTED.

The indictment against Justice J. T. Vant Woud, charging him with malfeasance in office, the taking of ninety-five cents, in excess of his legal fees, was moved on for trial. The prosecuting witness, defendant in an action of assumpsit, had rendered against him judgment for $6 and costs. Execution being issued, he was caused to pay $9.50 damages and costs. Upon taking advice, he was led to suppose that he had been overcharged. The cause was submitted to the Court (Judge Tree), where each item of the fee bill was examined, and the accused was found not guilty.

—The Constable, A. H. Toebelman, who executed the process, was also indicted for demanding and receiving fifty-five cents illegal fees in the same case. The same fee bill exonerated him.

THE OTHER ALDERMEN.

It was intended to devote part of next week to the trial of Gregori Peri, for the second homicide alleged against him (the killing of O'Brien). The trial was to commence on Monday, but by agreement on both sides that cause was continued for a term. This left a vacancy in the docket, whereupon it was ordered that the week be devoted to the trial of the other indicted Aldermen. Thereupon there were set to be tried on Monday next, the indictments pending against M. B. Bailey, Gustave J. Busse (2), William Clark (2), ex-Alderman James H. Hildreth.

—This morning there will be presented to the Supreme Court, at Ottawa, the application on behalf of Hermann O. Glade, for a writ of error, to act as a *supersedeas*. The case will be presented by Robert Hervey and Emery A. Storrs, Esqs. The record in the case covers 276 legal-cap pages.

The Circuit Court.

VERDICT.

In the case of R. A. Loveland and another against Hiram G. Hyatt and James P. Taylor, a verdict for $1,474.46 was returned. This was a suit to recover on a bill of lumber sold and delivered.

SUIT AGAINST AN ATTORNEY.

The case of Agatha Meagher against John W. Ferrell, was on trial yesterday. This is an action of trover to recover the value of a gold watch and chain alleged to have been fraudulently obtained by defendant while acting as plaintiff's attorney, and converted to his own use. It is also asserted that the defendant caused the plaintiff to be beaten in a suit brought before a Justice of the Peace.

JUDGMENTS.

Judgment was confessed by George Retterbusch and Henry Muller in favor of August Hann for $580.

—Judgment was confessed by Robert Kirchner and others in favor of Edmond Knauer for $346.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE.

An action of trespass was commenced by Emily B. Flemming against George Freudenberg, in which damages are laid at $5,000. It is claimed that on Sunday, the 14th instant, plaintiff, having learned that her son was at defendant's saloon, No. 1067 State street, drinking beer and playing cards, went there for the purpose of inducing him to go home with her. It is charged that while she was thus engaged the defendant seized her, having dragged her to the front of the saloon, threw her against a window; that one of her arms struck a pane of glass, and was severely cut; and that the brutal saloon-keeper then threw her out of the house upon the sidewalk. She claims that she sustained serious injuries. A *capias* for the arrest of Freudenberg was sued out.

TRESPASS.

An action of trespass was commenced by Edwin H. Wilson against Joseph Buckel, in which damages are laid at $500.

The Superior Court.

JUDGMENT.

In the case of Edward F. Pulsifer, and another against James McNellis, judgment was rendered for $1,466.88. This was a suit to recover a balance for money overdrawn upon sales of grain.

STILL ON TRIAL.

The case of Robert F. Burt, and another against John W. Wallace, and others, in which damages are laid at $10,000, to recover the proceeds from the sale of a quantity of corn, was still on trial.

REAL ESTATE.

A petition was filed by Louisa Heller, administratrix of Israel Heller, for leave to sell Lot 8, Block 3, Quick's subdivision of Harlem, being part of the northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 39, North, Range 12.

TROVER.

An action of trover was commenced by Lawrence O'Brien, administrator of Daniel O'Brien, against Lawrence O'Brien, Jr., in which damages are laid at $5,000. It is alleged that deceased deposited $2,500 in the Hibernian Banking Institution, in the name of himself and defendant, and that the latter, since the death of Daniel O'Brien, has drawn out the money and converted the same to his own use.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by John F. Smith against Charles A. Knight, William T. Baker, Walter F. Cobb, and James Hunerstreet, in which damages were laid at $2,000.

—An action of assumpsit was commenced by William Munson and another against Sidney P. Sladden, Adolph L. Jarsch, and John Quinlan, in which damages are laid at $1,800.

—An action of assumpsit was commenced by Samuel E. Barrett and others, against Joseph K. Clark, in which damages are laid at $2,500.

DIVORCE.

John Eckert v. Philipina Eckert. Bill for divorce on the ground of desertion. Married in March, 1867.

—Augusta Landgraf v. John Landgraf. Bill for divorce on the ground of cruelty. Married June 27, 1871.

The Circuit Court.

ADMINISTRATION.

James W. Wetherell was appointed administrator of the estate of Samuel Jones on bond of $302.93.

THAT $180,000.

An Explanation Wanted From the North American Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.

It was stated in our money article of yesterday morning, that the losses of the North American Insurance Company at Hartford, Conn., were $900,000, and, its assets on the 1st of January were $416,000, giving the company the ability to pay just about 50 cents on the dollar. Instead of this, they offered and probably most of the Chicago policy-holders have accepted thirty cents. Now, will Mr. R. G. Hosmer, the former agent of the company, please to "rise to explain" what has become of the $180,000 surplus? Have the officers put it in their own pockets or does it form part of the assets of some new Hartford Company for which he or some one else is seeking business in Chicago? If so, that concern may as well leave by the next train. The business men of Chicago will not patronize any such institution. Some of them will be in Hartford before many weeks, and they will be sure to find out the exact truth in regard to this whole subject. That city has heretofore held a high position in regard to the insurance business, and the Ætna and other sound companies there, whose officers and stockholders have acted so nobly, owe it to themselves not to let any such "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" go unchallenged by public scorn. Again we ask, will Mr. Hosmer please explain what has become of that $180,000?

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

Possibly the announcement of the "French Spy," with its liberal adornments of well-developed womanhood, has kept from the Globe many people who don't especially enjoy that sort of thing, while, at the same time, it attracts the attendance of that not inconsiderable portion of the community whose taste are precisely the reverse. This idea is evidently acted upon by the Globe management, judging from the effort which is made to preserve the balance between the legitimate and the sensational drama. A prettier thing in comedy than "Delicate Ground" is rarely seen, while the "French Spy" is thrilling enough to keep the gallery well filled. The two pieces are positive extremes, and it seems odd that the audience which has enjoyed the one should remain in the house to endure the other. Very properly, "Delicate Ground" comes first. It is an exquisite morceau of genteel comedy, and is superbly rendered. There are but three characters in it, these being sustained by Miss DeBar, Mr. Lingham, and Mr. Saphore. It presents Miss DeBar in her very best vein—that of elegant comedy. The part calls for just what she possesses in profusion: piquancy, vivacity, the art of producing light and shade judiciously, elocution almost faultless, perfect taste in choice of costume, and fine personal attractions. In these in "Delicate Ground" Miss DeBar gives us a taste of elegant comedy such as we have not enjoyed since Jane Coombs was here. She is most admirably supported by Mr. Lingham, whose quiet, natural, well-finished school of acting is extremely enjoyable. He has a good stage presence, and possesses that rare faculty of never seeming to be waiting for his cue, or fearful that he may not come in at the right place. His manner of self-possession and ease would hide many faults if he had them, which he hasn't. The part taken by Mr. Saphore is well sustained throughout, and, as we said at the outset, a neater or more enjoyable thing in genteel comedy has rarely been produced than is "Delicate Ground" at the Globe.

THE OTHER THEATRES.

Mr. McWade's rendition of *Rip Van Winkle* brought out another full house at the Academy of Music last evening, in spite of the cold weather. The same bill will be given at the matinee to-day, and in the evening.

—The Lingards are drawing well at the Michigan Avenue Theatre, and are giving the best of satisfaction.

—The Minstrels occupy antipodal locations—Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's at the West Side Opera House, and Manning's party at Central Hall—but both meet on common ground, to the extent of offering bills unusually replete with fun.

TEMPERANCE.

The New Anti-Drunk Law Endorsed by the Citizens of Oak Park.

Grand Ratification Meeting—Addresses by Clergymen, Representatives, and Others.

A large and highly influential meeting of the residents of Oak Park and its vicinity was held on Monday evening, in the Congregational Church, in that place. Wm. H. Wood, Esq., was called to the chair, and stated that they had met for the purpose of expressing their hearty approval, and in a manner to ratify the law recently passed by our Legislature, known as the Temperance law. He believed in the people speaking out on the great question, and thereby giving moral support to our law-makers. The Temperance bill, he believed, was a good one, and would prove of much good to our citizens.

The Rev. J. E. Roy having been called upon, stated that he was glad to see so large and highly influential a meeting. He thoroughly endorsed this new bill, and felt proud of the Illinois Legislature. He concluded by introducing the following resolutions, which were adopted.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Oak Park, Harlem, Austin, and Thatcher, convened in public assembly, do hereby heartily approve and ratify the law recently enacted by the Legislature of Illinois, "To provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors;" and that we pledge ourselves to an earnest effort for a firm and consistent execution of this law in our community.

Resolved, That our thanks be expressed to Honorables H. W. Austin, W. K. Sullivan, A. L. Morrison, R. F. Derrickson, J. B. Eaker, Carlile Mason, W. M. Egan, Robt. Foss, John Headfield, John Humphrey, T. L. Campbell, and Senator Woodard for their faithful and persevering services in securing this wise and just enactment.

Hon. H. W. Austin addressed the meeting at some length, explaining the different sections of the new law, pointing out its advantages, and the moral influence it would exert over the people of the State. Mr. Austin is a prominent member of the Temperance Committee of the House of Representatives of this State. He is the author of the new measure, and has worked zealously in securing its passage in the House. He concluded his address by paying a high compliment to the eloquence of Representative Morrison and his earnest labors on behalf of the new temperance law.

Hon. A. L. Morrison, being loudly called for, came forward and thanked the meeting for the very cordial reception he had received. He said that he had not made many temperance speeches, although he had practised total abstinence from a very early age, and was a disciple of the ever immortal Father Mathew. He did not, therefore, deserve any credit for voting and sustaining the new Temperance law. He believed that a very large majority of his constituents fully endorsed this new measure. He did desire to say that there was one man who deserved the highest credit for the manly, dignified, and persevering manner in which he discharged his constituent's duty in sustaining this bill. Notwithstanding every effort was made by a portion of his constituency to secure his opposition, he fearlessly contended for what he considered a just measure. He referred to the Hon. W. K. Sullivan, of the 97th District. [Applause.] Mr. Morrison continued in an able manner to point out the evils of intemperance, and the necessity for this new law, and argued that if the great Republic is to be maintained, that drunkenness must be checked, and the moral and spiritual good of the people promoted. He concluded by applying the workings of this new Temperance bill, and the benefits to be derived by wives, mothers, and widows in the case of an accident resulting from drunkenness as soon as this new law would be in force.

Rev. Mr. Huntington was then called upon for a speech. He rose and said that Mr. Morrison had delivered his speech. It was able, eloquent, and full of originality. He moved that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to examine into the propriety of establishing in that place a Total Abstinence Society, and to report at the next meeting.

The Chair appointed as the Committee, Messrs. Huntington, Schofield, and Butler.

The proceedings of the evening were enlivened by very excellent music, conducted by the Choir of the Church.

On motion, the meeting adjourned until the last Monday evening in February.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record on Monday, Jan. 22.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 42, in Block 2, of Walker and Weston's Block 4, n e ¼ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated Nov. 7, 1871; consideration, $950.

State st, s e cor Thirty-fourth st, w f, 75x110 ft, dated Jan. 19; consideration, $9,000.

Lake av, s of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 73x200 ft, dated Jan. 19; consideration, $15,000.

Lot 16, in Maars' n e ¼ of Block 5, of w ½ Sec 5, 39, 14, dated Nov. 24, 1871; consideration, $500.

Lot 16, in Maars' n e ¼ of Block 5, of w ½ Sec 5, 39, 14, dated Jan. 13; consideration, $525.

Buddan st, 100 ft n of Whitehouse place, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 13; consideration, $800.

North Dearborn st, 100 ft s of Maple st, e f, 25x150 ft, dated Jan. 6; consideration, $6,000.

Lots 41 and 42, in Block 2 of David S. Lee's Addition, dated Dec. 29, 1871; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 4, in Block 3, of Morrison's sub of Sec. 12, 39, 13, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 43, in Block 2, of Walker and Weston's Block 4, of ne ¼ Sec. 31, 39, 14, dated Nov. 7, 1871; consideration, $950.

Lot 44, in Block 63, Sec. 19, 39, 14, dated Jan. 3; consideration, $700.

North Franklin st, n of Schiller st, e f, 50x130 ft, dated Dec. 18, 1871; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 29 and 30, in Block 2, of Walker and Weston's Block 4, of ne ¼ Sec. 31, 39, 14, dated Dec. 5, 1871; consideration, $1,125.

Throop st, between Monroe and Adams st, w f, 50 ft to alley, dated Jan. 11; consideration, $9,250.

Lot 7, in Lancaster's e ½ Block 3, of Cochran's w ½ se ¼ Sec. 6, 39, 14, dated Oct. 3, 1871; consideration, $500.

Lot 87, in Block 24, Sec. 7, 39, 14, with cottage, dated Jan. 22; consideration, $1,800.

North Dearborn st, 125 ft s of Elm st, e f, 25x150 ft, dated Jan. 6; consideration, $5,000.

RAILROADS.

Bay City has raised $47,000 out of the $50,000 that were assigned to her for the building of the Detroit & Bay City Railroad.

—Mr. John Bird, who is piloting the Minnesota & Northwestern Railroad, asserts that more stock has been subscribed thereto, and the road is on a better basis, than any other newly projected road in Iowa.

—The Trustees of the Hartford & Erie Railroad have been looking over the road, now two-thirds graded, between Woonsocket and Pascoag, R. I., with a view to its completion. This road runs for twelve miles through a section capable of furnishing a large freight and passenger business.

—The Boston & Maine Railroad Company has bought land in Portland, known as the St. John Smith and Hamlin property, between Maple, York and Commercial streets. The price paid is $100,000. A large amount of property is also bonded in that city by this company.

—The Superior City *Times* says: "The profiles of the Superior & St. Croix Railroad, running from this city to the junction of the Northern Pacific, are about completed, and the chief contractor, Captain Starkey, is busily engaged in forwarding men and supplies for the work. On Friday last the work of clearing and making square timber, cord wood, etc., was commenced by Messrs. McLean, Monroe & Doyle, experienced sub-contractors, who have taken two miles at the crossing of Pokegama Creek."

—On the Washington & Richmond Railroad the track from Alexandria to Colchester is laid, and is being rapidly ballasted. At Colchester a bridge is being built over the Occoquan, resting on piers 70 feet above the water, so as to enable vessels to pass under it to Occoquan. This bridge is a fine structure, and will be completed in about six weeks, if the weather is at all favorable. The track will be ready through to Quantico by the middle of April or 1st of May. It is understood that the time between Washington and Richmond will be inside of four hours.

—Rapid progress is being made with the Northern Pacific Railroad at its western end. Official advices, just received by the President of the Company from those in charge of the road at Kalama, Washington Territory, are to the effect that on the 30th of December the first 25 miles of the western end were completed and opened for travel, trains leaving that city and running out to the end of the track. Forty miles more are nearly ready for the rails, which are on the way to their destination. When the laying of the iron on this section is finished, communication will be opened between the important region of British Columbia, Puget Sound, and Portland, Oregon.

—Articles of association of the Kansas City & Plattsburg Railway Company have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State at Jefferson City, Mo. The road is to commence at the City of Kansas, Jackson County, and run in a northerly direction by the most practicable route through the counties of Clay and Clinton, and intersect the Chicago & Southwestern Road at the town of Plattsburg, in the last named county, or at any other point on said Chicago & Southwestern Railroad which may furnish the most desirable terminus or point of connection. Length not to exceed 50 miles, and the capital stock of the company to be $600,000. The managers for the first year are Charles Lose, John W. Polk, Smith D. Woods, Francis C. Eames, and James Wood.

—The Detroit *Tribune* of Jan. 17 says:

Mr. William Scott has resigned the position of Chief Engineer of the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad, having completed the line to its present terminus, and being about to open an office in this city as an engineer and architect. The resignation has been accepted by the President of the road, Mr. H. H. Smith, who, in his note of acceptance, expresses the regret with which the company lose the services of Mr. Scott, and says a high compliment to his ability and fidelity in the discharge of his duties. He also proffers him the position of consulting engineer of the road which Mr. Scott has accepted. It is probable that he will become consulting engineer of several other lines. Mr. Scott has been connected with some of the most important engineering works in this vicinity. He was division engineer of the Great Western Railway from London to Detroit. He was the engineer who built the Point au Pelee lighthouse, which it is estimated, has saved $500,000 to navigation since it was constructed, in preventing wrecks in that vicinity. He has been one of the staunchest advocates of the Lansing & Lake Michigan line since its first inception, and has, in the prosecution of the work, done much benefit to Detroit. The great Harwich quays in England, and many other enterprises there, attest his engineering skill, and it is not improbable that he may at no distant day be connected with some great works in this vicinity.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

A Decided Increase in the Death Rate.

The Small-Pox Epidemic—Where the Disease Ravages.

Dr. Rauch Empowered to Compel the Removal of Patients.

Proposition to Make Vaccination Compulsory.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Samuel Hoard in the chair. Drs. Rauch and Johnson were also present.

WEEKLY MORTALITY.

The Sanitary Superintendent presented his usual weekly mortality report, of which the following is an abstract: The total number of deaths for the week ending Jan. 20, was 138; for the preceding week, 119; showing an increase of 19. The principal causes of death were as follows: Accidents, 4; consumption, 13; convulsions, 18; diptheria, 5; intermittent fever, 1; puerperal fever, 2; scarlet fever, 5; malignant fever, 2; typhoid fever, 1; meningitis, 9; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 3; tubercular meningitis, 1; pneumonia, 14; small-pox, 16; tabes mesenterica, 4.

Of these, 39 were under 1 year; between 1 and 2 years, 13; between 2 and 5 years, 7; between 5 and 7, 4; between 4 and 5, 2; between 5 and 10, 8; between 10 and 20, 11; between 20 and 30, 23; between 30 and 40, 13; between 40 and 50, 8; between 50 and 60, 3; between 60 and 70, 2; between 70 and 80, 1; between 80 and 90, 3. Of these, 72 were males and 66 females.

COMPARISONS.

The report continues: Compared with last week, the increase in the number of deaths is decided, and the death rate is higher than it has been for the same time since the fire. The number since Nov. 4, have been respectively, 110, 105, 115, 132, 106, 129, 113, 106, 105, 110, 119, and 138. For the corresponding period in 1869 there were 97 deaths; in 1869, 142; in 1870, 103; in 1871, 109; 1872, 138, and the number is therefore greater this week than for the same time for the year under consideration.

With reference to the chief causes of death, there were, as compared with last week, 2 more by accident, 7 by convulsions, 2 by scarlet fever, 8 by meningitis, 6 by pneumonia, 4 by small-pox, 4 by marasmus, and 2 by whooping-cough, while there were 3 less by apoplexy, 3 by brain diseases, 2 by brochitis, 2 by cancer, 6 by typhoid fever, and 2 by peritonitis. Infantile life, and those in the prime of life suffered most, while there is a marked decrease in those above 50. The increase of the week is mainly among females, while there is but little difference in the nationality of the decendents. Ward mortality shows an increase in the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Wards, while there is a decrease in the Third, Eleventh, Twelfth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth. The greatest change is in the Eighth, where there is an increase of 8, and in the Fifteenth, where there is a decrease of 7, the highest mortality being in the Seventh, and the lowest in the Fourth.

HOSPITAL MORTALITY.

There was one more death in the County Hospital, one in the Mercy Hospital, three in the Small-Pox Hospital, while there were three less in the barracks. It will therefore be seen that there was an increase in all the hospitals.

SMALL-POX.

The mortality by small-pox has been as great as at any time since the commencement of the epidemic, and in all probability will be greater than for any other week in the year. Three of those that died were of the malignant type, and no disease in the climatic influence of the week as marked as in the increase in the number of deaths by this disease, although the deaths of the same is observed in the general increase and particularly in the hospital mortality. The following table shows the deaths by small-pox, localities and sex:

Date.	Residence.	Age.	Nationality.	Sex.	Ward
Jan. 15	1098 S. Halsted	20	Canada	Male	6
Jan. 15	107 Johnson	23	Germany	Male	8
Jan. 15	158 Church	17	United States	Female	16
Jan. 15	678 Indiana-av	19	Ireland	Male	2
Jan. 17	37 Burlington	24	Germany	Male	7
Jan. 17	4 Crosby	2	Chicago (Gery)	Female	8
Jan. 17	4 Henry	22	United States	Male	8
Jan. 18	Old Small-Pox Hospital	29	New York	Male	
Jan. 17	New Small-Pox Hospital	24	Michigan	Female	
Jan. 18	Old Small-Pox Hospital			Male	
Jan. 18	Old Small-Pox Hospital	30	Germany (Im.)	Male	
Jan. 19	303 Fourth av	34	N. Brunswick	Female	3
Jan. 19	418 Hubbard	11	United States	Male	12
Jan. 19	111 Orchard	1 mo	Chicago (Gery)	Male	18
Jan. 20	Old Small-Pox Hospital	30	Sweden	Male	
Jan. 20	360 Wentworth	2	Chicago	Male	6

Of these, the first three had not been reported—two on account of ignorance, and one owing to the neglect of the attending physician, who has been prosecuted. One of the cases that died at the new Small-pox Hospital contracted the disease from a patient who had not been reported. The subject is now under investigation. One of the most prominent medical men in this city is charged with being this derelict of duty.

WHERE THE DISEASE RAVAGES.

Cases of small-pox and varioloid have been reported during the past week at No. 303 Fourth avenue; southeast corner of Polk and Morgan streets; No. 14 Burlington street; No. 129 West Randolph street; Thirty-eighth street, near Arnold; No. 737 North Halsted street; No. 307 Burling street; No. 679 South May street; No. 431 South Clark street; No. 45 Meagher street; No. 337 South May street; No. 32 Gardner street; No. 524 Foster street; No. 763 Indiana avenue; No. 134 West Eighteenth street; No. 74 Sampson street; No. 515 Mitchell street; No. 399 Maxwell street; No. 295 Milwaukee avenue; No. 693 South Halsted street; No. 6 Henry street; No. 339 West Indiana street; No. 674 South Canal street; No. 119 South Canal street; No. 127 Blue Island avenue; No. 249 West Randolph street; No. 46 Rucker street; No. 33 Kroger street; No. 313 Fourth avenue; Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Depot; No. 40 Kansas street; No. 224 State street; No. 196 Newberry avenue; No. 275 Clybourn avenue; No. 56 Fourth street; No. 154 Cornell street; No. 677 May street; No. 430 Clybourn avenue; No. 141 Brown street; No. 570 Burnside street; No. 31 Erie street; No. 196 Peoria street; No. 653 South Halsted street; No. 230 Fifth avenue; No. 504 South Morgan street; No. 188 West Lake street; corner of Wood street and Blue Island avenue; No. 68 Cornell street; and No. 174 Catherine street.

From the above it will be seen that there is a slight decrease compared with last week in the number of infected houses.

A gradual decrease in the number of cases is noted for the last three weeks, and, as observed last week, there were at least one-half of those reported young men who have no homes and live in boarding-houses. Of these, three had just arrived. More patients were sent to the Hospital than for the same time before, and the Sanitary Superintendent has no doubt that the fact of our being in a better condition to take care of patients, and at the same time more promptly remove them, will greatly assist in curtailing the disease.

VACCINATION.

The deaths of this week show more clearly than at any time before the necessity of re-vaccination, as only three of the sixteen were children, and, as usual, the greatest mortality was among foreigners, particularly Germans. More gratuitous vaccinations had occurred during the past week than ever before. The best evidence of the efficacy of vaccination appears in the fact that among the 30,000 children attending school, only a few mild cases of varioloid have taken place. Vaccination took favorably on many persons who had had small-pox. Dr. Rauch in his report again urged upon the Board the necessity of vaccination. The Doctor recommended that the small-pox cards be caused to remain fourteen days on any house from which a patient had been removed, feeling satisfied of the necessity for stringent measures throughout.

He also recommended compulsory vaccination.

A MEAN PATIENT.

Dr. Rauch gave an instance of a woman who was suffering from small-pox in the top story of a prominent business block, who sternly refused to be removed to the hospital. Owing to various reasons, he did not remove her by force, but quarantined her by placing a policeman at the door. It was as marked a piece of selfishness as he ever met with.

COMPULSORY REMOVAL.

To meet a similar contingency, the Corporation Counsel had prepared the following order, the passage of which he earnestly recommended:

WHEREAS, The pestilence of small-pox is now prevailing in this city, the Board of Health of the city of Chicago do hereby declare that the public safety and health demand that all small-pox patients (or cases) be removed, as soon as known, to the City Small-Pox Hospital; and that the Sanitary Superintendent be, and he is hereby authorized, to remove all such small-pox patients by forcible measures or otherwise, to the said small-pox hospital, and to use such force to enter houses or chambers to effect such removal, as he may deem necessary.

The number of patients in the Wentworth Avenue Hospital was daily diminishing, and the hospital would soon be broken up.

Since the last meeting of the Board arrangements had been made with the American Ozone Company to use one of their ozone generators in the new hospital. In many cases, the chances of living are just in proportion to the purity of the air in which the patient is kept.

The recommendation of the passage of the ordinance was endorsed, and the report adopted, the time for which a card is to remain on an infected house being left to the Sanitary Inspector.

The recommendation to make vaccination compulsory was referred to the Sanitary Superintendent, with instructions to report the facilities for vaccination.

The Board adjourned.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Personal.

Hon. J. H. Wilson and Hon. J. B. Grinnell, of Iowa, were in this city yesterday.

—D. L. Moody will speak in the North Side Tabernacle, corner of Wells and Ontario streets, this evening.

—S. S. Hewett, just after alighting from a car at the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy depot, yesterday, was surrounded by a gang of young men, one of whom stole his pocketbook containing $28.

—John Hippert, of West Unity, Williams County, Ohio, wishes to adopt a poor boy and girl, aged from 10 to 13 years. He will provide for and educate them as his own children. Address, at the Post Office, West Unity.

—The sale of tickets to the Cushman reading on Monday night opened yesterday, and the prospects are good for an immense house. An effort is being made to induce the lady to read again before she leaves the city.

—The statutory indictment against Hermann O. Glade, charging him with the same offence for which, on Monday, he was sentenced, was yesterday dismissed, for the self-evident reason that, under the Constitution of the State, he could not be tried upon it, the other conviction being a bar.

—Mr. C. S. Kelsey, formerly with F. Johnston & Co., importers, has gone East, as agent of Everett & Co., to make arrangements for the sale of their beautiful little charm bells, relics of the fire, and cast out of the remains of the late lamented Court House bell.

—Gus Green, the gambler, and eleven men who were playing faro at his place, No. 509 South Clark street, on Wednesday night last, were fined $25 each at the South Side Police Court, yesterday morning. Why don't Captain Hickey "pull" the gambling houses on State street and Wabash avenue?

—Rev. H. N. Powers, of St. John's Church, this city, has been writing a patriotic letter to a friend in Davenport, Iowa, advocating "the erection of a monument to the soldiers of Scott County (Iowa) who fell in the service of the Republic," and enclosing money to assist the undertaking. This letter has occasioned the following pleasant paragraph, taken from the Davenport *Gazette*: "When Rev. Dr. Powers was a resident of Davenport he was foremost in every benevolent and patriotic enterprise. We believe no man in our city was ever more sincerely respected or highly esteemed for efforts in its behalf than Dr. Powers. And now, that he is a citizen of Chicago, and is recognized as one of the ablest divines in the land, his right hand has not forgot its cunning in good works, and his memory still clings to measures which he helped to inaugurate here."

The Knife and the Pistol.

There was a dance at Sticks' saloon, No. 294 Wentworth avenue, on Monday night, and among the guests were John Gorman and a youth named Moses. The latter had his sister with him, and Gorman made a very improper remark about her. Moses became angry thereat, and dealt Gorman such a blow that he landed on the floor. He remained prostrate but a moment. Jumping up he drew out a knife and stabbed Moses in the back near the shoulder blade. Intense excitement followed, and the assemblage dispersed, fearing a raid by the police. Moses was taken to his home and attended to. His wound is not dangerous. Gorman made his escape, but was arrested yesterday afternoon and locked up.

—A fight occurred on the corner of Fourth avenue and Harrison street last evening, and a man was shot in the head. There were three persons engaged in the row, Charles Brenner, John Luxam, and Christ. Wetzel. They were all drunk, and had been ejected from a neighboring saloon for being disorderly. During a scuffle on the sidewalk a revolver was discharged, the ball striking Wetzel on the head and glancing off, producing only a scalp wound. A policeman arrested all of them, Wetzel being detained to appear against his companions.

Relief Items.

M. C. B., a lady now abroad, wishing to express substantially her sympathy with the sufferers by the Chicago fire, has donated $100 to the Relief and Aid Society through Julia P. Crosby.

—The Waterford (Ireland) *News* states that £329 had been raised in that city for the relief of Chicago sufferers, £249 6s 3d of which had been expended in the purchase of five hundred and ten pairs of blankets, shipped, free of expense, to Chicago by Messrs. Guion & Co., of Liverpool, and the Waterford Steamship Company.

—Mayor Flanders and J. N. Marks, of New Orleans, recently honored a sight draft from the Relief and Aid Society for $17,329.16, the balance of the $30,000 raised by the citizens of New Orleans. It had been proposed to send $2,000 to the Wisconsin sufferers, but the Governor of that State replied that they were out of danger for the winter, and expressed a hope that Chicago would have the whole amount.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, optician, No. 22 West Randolph street, Observer to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for "gentle," "high," "veering," "rain," "snow," "moist atmosphere," "dry":

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding	0	[illegible]		To 7 p. m.
7:00 a. m.	1	29.15	NW., h.	
2:00 p. m.	18	29.19	NW., h.	.26
7:00 p. m.	15	29.30	NW., h.	inch.

Miscellaneous.

The carpenter shop in the rear of No. 619 State street was broken into early yesterday morning and robbed of $75 worth of tools.

—Thomas Delaney, employed in the Norris Mill, on Twenty-second street, had his left arm broken in three places, yesterday afternoon, by coming in contact with a matching-plane.

—The fire steamers William James, and Fred. Gund, which were partially destroyed in the great conflagration, and since rebuilt, were tested yesterday by the Police and Fire Commissioners, and pronounced satisfactory. The cost of rebuilding them was about $5,500.

—The Chicago Lyceum will hold its regular weekly meeting this evening in the old County Court Room, in the east wing of the Court House, and settle definitely the vexed fire limits question.

—Five hundred snow birds are to be shot at Dexter Park next Saturday, beginning at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. All lovers of shooting are invited to attend, as it is hoped that Chicago amateurs can beat the scores of Bogardus and Ward in Canada—55 and 66 out of 100. The birds are furnished by S. Hopkins, at 10 cents each. Arrangements will be made for the comfort and accommodation of all who may attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The St. George's Society of Toronto reports its receipts for the year at $2,789.70, of which $163.88 remains in the hands of the Treasurer. There are 91 life and 330 ordinary members. James E. Day has been elected President for 1872.

—President White, of Cornell University, has secured the valuable collection of books known as the Sparks' Library, to add to the library of Cornell. The bargain was closed at about $12,000.

—The ice-crop on the Hudson, between Poughkeepsie and Albany, is of as fine a quality as was ever known before. It is not dirty nor is it honey-combed. There are 100 miles of solid ten-inch ice, through which, as you skate over it, can be seen the dark waters of the tide. Hardly a stick or stone is visible. Icemen there say that such a surface has not been known for years. By the close of this week 5,000 men, boys, and horses will be at work at all points, and, aided by steam elevators, will hurry the harvest to a close.

—The Greenbush (N. Y.) *Gazette* says a movement is on foot among some of the first business men of Greenbush and Albany to have another bridge built across the river. The plan is, to apply to the Legislature for the passage of a law forming a stock company. The amount of stock to be subscribed is $300,000. In case the law is passed, it is proposed to commence operations immediately. The bridge will be thrown across the river from the Greenbush side at Warren & Wilbur's dock, touching at Westerlo street on the Albany side. The bridge is to be from 25 to 30 feet wide, from 18 to 24 feet being for a double carriage way, and the remainder for foot passengers.

—The "Two-Mile House," at Kansas City, was burned on Saturday last. It was about a half-mile outside the city limits, and has been a somewhat noted, not to say notorious place, as being the stage on which has been enacted many a drama of crime. Inhabited for a long time by different members of the worst gang of cutthroats that have infested that city, and ostensibly used as a stopping place for benighted rustic wayfarers, it was the rendezvous and hiding-place of thieves, robbers, and murderers, and as almost impregnable "fence" for stolen goods. Being outside the city limits the police were unable to enter it, and often, before the formula necessary for procuring a State warrant could be gone through, the criminal would have ample time to escape.

—The Omaha *Bee* says: "A day or two since the City Physician ordered a red flag put upon a house on Sixteenth street, to indicate that one of the inmates had small-pox. The flag had not been flying a quarter of an hour ere a crowd collected around the house, which was augmented every moment by the arrival of some new comer. They patiently waited for some time, until a gentleman who was passing by had the curiosity to inquire what the crowd meant. He was informed that they were waiting for the auction to commence. When they learned that the deceptive red flag was a sign of small-pox, that crowd dispersed quicker than any similar crowd we ever heard of. It is said that every one of them went immediately to a physician and got vaccinated, as a remedy against a possible exposure."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Transforming the Complexion.—The transformations produced by Hagan's Magnolia Balm are quite as astonishing as any scene on the stage of a theatre. That famous beautifier, transmutes a sallow, pecky looking complexion into one in which the lily and the rose vie for admiration, and imparts to a dry, harsh skin the softness of perfect loveliness. Tan and freckles, which country air and sunlight are pretty sure to produce, in spite of parasols and sundowns, are completely obliterated by it; while it has a perfectly magical effect in banishing undue redness, blotches and pimples from the skin. When the lady who has used it to remedy her complexional defects looks in the mirror, she is equally astounded and gratified at the improvements in her appearance. Every blemish has disappeared; her neck, arms, and bosom, now rival in whiteness the snowy collar which enriches her throat, her cheek mantles with a peach-like bloom, and she is ready to invoke a blessing on the inventor of the article which has wrought such a delightful transformation.

A world of thanks is due to the botanist who first discovered the virtues of the *Quillaya Saponaria*, or Soap Tree of Chili. The wonderful cleansing and purifying property of its bark gives to the fragrant SOZODONT much of its unrivalled efficacy as a preservative of the teeth.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits, and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Gillett's Chemical Works, 51 West Lake street, Chicago, is known far and wide, chiefly because Gillett's Baking Powder, Flavoring Inks, Bluings, Washing Crystal, &c., are used everywhere.

It will Relieve the Baby.—There is no mistake about it. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething.

To dress artificial hair Burnett's Cocoaine excels, promotes a luxuriant growth of natural hair, and kills dandruff.

Chapped hands and face cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

BANKING.

BANKING HOUSE OF

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,

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BRANCH: 403 Wabash-av.

Receive Deposits,

Discount Business Paper.

Draw Sterling Bills on London at favorable rates.

Transact a General Banking business.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
WEEKLY
Chicago Tribune.
DOLLAR PER YEAR,
In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872

The Chicago Tribune for the year 1872, will be a first-class paper, containing all the latest news by telegraph and mail, carefully edited by able writers of ability to prove, editorially, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the States, and of important public meetings, financial and commercial speeches, financial and commercial reports of the grain, provision, dry goods, cattle, and general markets of new publications, and all miscellaneous intelligence. A carefully prepared weekly summary of information.

BUILDING CHICAGO,

Having forever greatness after its late disaster, it will be remembered, as a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

which will in all probability, be an exciting one. The Tribune has promised none, and will not, in the coming year, abate the outbreak of any political offences connected with public revenue only.

Terms of the public lands for actual settlers in the Homestead and Pre-emption laws to monopolies of every description, and to corruptions in every form.

Abuses of the civil service we shall continue to denounce, instead of partisan zeal or personal feeling, the test of preferment to office.

The Tribune and the public generally, are so well satisfied with the conduct of the Chicago Tribune and Republican during the past year, that no change will be made in the character of the paper, which has helped to inaugurate the Pistol.

Sticks' saloon, No. 294 Clark street, last night. Among the guests present and a youth named Hall, who, it seems, had left his sister with him, and on his proper remark about her safety thereof, and thanked him for the kindness shown that he had extended. He remained prostrate during the night, and drew out a knife and struck at the bar-keeper, but was disarmed before he could do any harm. The latter, and the assistance of a police officer, succeeded in getting the youth locked up, and attended to, and Justice Morris, this morning, fined Hall, the wounded bar-keeper, $10 and costs, which he paid, and was discharged. Gorman made his appearance at the station-house yesterday afternoon, and settled the matter by paying the fine.

Fire on the corner of Fourth avenue and Madison-st last evening, and a man named Peters threw a brick through the window of Charles Brenner, Johnstreet. They were all drunk, and Peters was a fellow-prisoner of Brenner's in the station-house yesterday afternoon. During a scuffle which ensued after the brick was thrown, Brenner was discharged, the brick was thrown, the head and planning off, and the wound. A policeman also present being detained to appear.

Brief Items.

Any person abroad, wishing to express their sympathy with the sufferers by the late fire, can do so by remitting any sum to the Relief Fund, to Julia P. Crosby.

The Iceland) *News* states that there is a fund on hand for the relief of the sufferers of which had been made those of five hundred and fifty-five, free of expense, by Gibson & Co., of Liverpool, Steamship Company.

Messrs. J. N. Marks, of New York, have opened a night draft from the Chicago Fire, the balance of which by the citizens of New Orleans, proposed to send $1,000 to the sufferers by the late disastrous fire. They were out of danger for the present, but proposed a hope that Chicago would recover amount.

Meteorological.

Observations, as recorded by J. H. Wood, for West Randolph, the Smithsonian Institute, the initials for "gentle," "rain," "snow," "moist at-

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.

Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
7 a.m.		To 7 p. m.
29.18	SW.-h.	
29.19	SW.-h.	
29.20	SW.	Snow.

Business Notices.

Dr. Sykes, at the rear of No. 629 State street, early yesterday morning had a lot of goods employed in the Morris block, on Fifth street, had his left arm and, yesterday afternoon, by a machine-plaster.

William Hamilton and Fred. Kelly destroyed in the great fire, rebuilt, were tested yesterday in the Chemical Manufactory. The cost of rebuilding, $600.

Chapman will hold its regular meeting in the old Common Council room, in the wing of the Court House, this evening. The vexed fire limits question.

Hunting birds are to be shot at after Saturday, beginning at 10 o'clock. All lovers of shooting will be happy to hear that Chicago has 2 scores of Bogardus and 40 out of 100. The birds will be sent to Canada, and attended to, Gorman made his appearance yesterday afternoon and settled.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

American Tune Book.

Edited by the leaders of new books, how-ever popular, this great, choice, eclectic

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By 40 EDITORS,

Is now selling largely, and pleasing all who see it, since its thousand tunes, which include the best music, taken from all parts of the century.

Price, $1.50.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

OVER THE SILVER RIVER.

MASON & HOADLEY'S

System for Beginners!

Which enables us to speak with confidence of this fine work, which is to be issued in full on the 1st of February. Scales, keys and exercises, with abundant and very easy, plain directions.

Price, $3.00.

THE SHEPHERD

(Just issued, and will be ready for delivery on or about the 1st of February.)

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Depot of Great Western Railway, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts.

Trains leave.	Arrive.
Fast Line	9:00 p.m.
Day Express	12:00 m.
Night Express	3:00 a.m.
Pittsburgh Express	7:00 a.m.

The Chicago Tribune.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1872.

MR. SUMNER'S CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Senator Sumner insists on passing his Civil Rights bill as an amendment to the Amnesty bill. The Amnesty bill refers to the political disabilities of certain individuals; Mr. Sumner's amendment refers to certain alleged social inequalities from which, Mr. Sumner says, the colored portion of our population suffer. It is urged by Mr. Trumbull and other Senators that Mr. Sumner's proposition is not germane to the matter of the Amnesty bill, and hence that it should not be incorporated with that bill. This objection seems well founded. At all events, the Civil Rights, or, more properly, the Compulsory Social Equality measure, is of so important a nature that it should be considered by Congress and the country upon its own merits, and free from all entanglements with other questions.

But we cannot concede that Mr. Sumner's amendment is worthy of support on its own merits. It aims to supplement the legislation which has already been had for the benefit of the negro element of our population, by enacting a law to compel, under heavy penalties, all officers, managers, conductors, doorkeepers, sextons, and undertakers, of railroads, hotels, theatres, churches, cemeteries, and all other places to which the public are generally admitted, to cease all discrimination on account of color. The same law will, of course, in its enforcement, compel all patrons of such institutions, etc., to ignore and suppress all prejudices which they may have against promiscuous association with negroes, Indians, Chinamen, or other persons of uncongenial complexion. Having admitted the negro to his freedom, to the ballot-box, and to the Senate Chamber, Mr. Sumner now proposes to admit him by law to our prayer-meetings, our operas, our dancing-parties, our free-lunches, and our graveyards. Nay, more; that we shall not only admit him there, but that we shall not object to his taking a seat by our side, or depositing his hat in ours under the pew-seat, or rubbing his flat nose against our turn-up ditto at the matinee.

To some people of the Caucasian race, such association is not objectionable. Others are disposed to make quite a pet of Sambo, and rather prefer him to a white man for a neighbor or companion, or, it is barely possible, for a partner in a waltz. Certainly, for most occasions of close social contact, a clean and well-behaved negro is less objectionable than a rude, unwashed Caucasian. But there are other people, and among them many of the most faithful adherents of Senators Sumner and Trumbull in their praiseworthy efforts in behalf of the negro's personal, political, and civil rights, who object, from principle as well as from feeling, to the enactment of a statute such as Mr. [illegible] now urges. They consider that [illegible] is an essential difference between ad[illegible] the negro to his inalienable rights, or there [illegible] obvious deserts of political equali[illegible] mitting [illegible] him into associations where even to his [illegible], and with which our laws ty, and forcin[illegible] Congress) have, properly, he is not wante[illegible] do not see that, because (especially those [illegible] of his birthright as nothing to do. They [illegible] of sharing the the negro has, by virtue [illegible] demand to an American, the privilege [illegible] less do ballot-box with us, he may [illegible] share the butter-plate with us. [illegible] a demand they perceive the propriety of such Congress. mand being enforced by act of Congress. Sumptuary legislation is not progressing well nowadays, as Mr. Sumner must have discovered in his extensive public [illegible] experience. [illegible] do not direct [illegible] by legislation, as some of our forefathers used to do, how many rows of gilt lace a man may or may not wear upon his coat. Neither does Congress assume to say whom Mr. Edwin Booth shall or shall not admit to his theatre. We leave that, very properly, to the proprietor of the institution, who, in turn, leaves it to the class of people from whom he expects patronage.

Let the Government do for the negroes, and for any other class alleged to be oppressed, anything and everything that a Government like ours can legitimately do; but let it not attempt to control people's tastes. We have already given the negro his freedom from personal slavery; we have admitted him to his full rights in courts of law, so that he can appear, either as a party, a witness, or a juror, on terms of perfect equality with his white fellow-citizen; we have endowed him with the ballot, and qualified him, legally, for the highest office within the gift of the people. These acts in his behalf we all rejoice in. They will enable him to obtain all social privileges as fast as he qualifies himself to claim them, and as the laws of human nature will permit, and that is quite fast enough.

CREDIT FOR RELIEF.

We find the following remarks in the Galveston (Texas) *News* of the 7th inst.:

In THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of Dec. 27 we find a statement of the various sums received from the several States and cities of the Union and abroad. We have looked over this list carefully, but cannot find that Texas or Galveston is credited with a dollar. Now we know that our citizens did not raise $5,000 for the sake of having it trumpeted forth to the world, but for "sweet Charity's sake," purely and simply to aid the needy and helpless. No less worthy a motive prompted their efforts. But for all that, when unfortunate Chicago publishes a list of those who sent it succor, State by State and city by city, it does seem a little strange that a city which contributed more than $5,000 should not be named. We have no doubt the omission is accidental, but we respectfully call the attention of the Relief and Aid Society of Chicago to the matter, and ask that it be remedied.

This graceful allusion to a defect in our relief system anterior to the Relief and Aid Society's assumption of the work, affords an opportunity for saying what we have felt for some time, viz.: that there ought to be some effort made toward ascertaining and acknowledging the precise measure of Chicago's obligation to other cities in this matter of relief contributions. The report of the Relief and Aid Society was a very blind guide in this respect. In the first place, that report was dated a month or more before the time of its actual publication, and was completed before the contributions were all in. In the next place, it acknowledged only the funds received by the Relief and Aid Society, ignoring, as a matter of course, all moneys, etc., sent to other organizations, or held for the purpose of future transmission. These are important omissions. It should be the duty of some authority (the City Government, we should say) to collect the reports of *all* the benevolent associations and orders existing in the city (including the Relief and Aid Society), and publish, not only their statements in detail, but a table prepared from them, of the total amounts contributed by all the several localities. Such a course would not only be useful in checking or tracing out any possible fraud in the distribution of relief funds, but it would be very gratifying to the cities and towns whose generosity has been exerted in behalf of our suffering citizens. We should avoid, if possible, the semblance of ingratitude.

A majority of the Committee of Ways and Means have reported a resolution which recites that Secretary Boutwell did not increase the national debt in his operations with the Syndicate, and did not pay any money not authorized by law.

We do not pretend to judge of the political exigencies which may make such a report as this necessary at the present time; but we do point to the fact that the next Secretary of the Treasury can increase the public debt one thousand millions, instead of one hundred and thirty millions, and pay three years', instead of three months', interest on the unlawful increase, without deviating a hair's-breadth from the course pursued by Mr. Boutwell in his Syndicate operation. Unless the Committee desire to see some bolder man try his hand at syndicating a larger amount of the public debt, they had better report a bill changing the law and enacting appropriate penalties for its violation, and declaring that bonds issued in contravention of its provisions shall not be binding on the United States.

THE NEBRASKA IMBROGLIO.

The condition of affairs in Nebraska is almost as disgraceful as that in Louisiana, and the motive in both cases is the same. A bill is pending before the Legislature granting 10,000 acres of land belonging to the State to a Salt Manufacturing Company. The Senate consists of 13 members; the House of 33. The House passed a joint resolution to adjourn on the 24th of January. On Friday, the Senate took up the land-grant bill, and a call of the Senate was ordered and 12 Senators answered. A motion to suspend the call was rejected,—yeas, 6; nays, 6. The Senators present were divided on the bill: *Yeas*—Fremont, Tucker, Schofield, Lush, Linch, Hilton—6. *Nays*—Hascall, Metz, Sheldon, Thomas, Abbott, Cropsey—6. No other business being in order during the call, the Senate remained in session all Friday and Friday night. On Saturday morning, a recess was taken for breakfast. The six friends of the Salt bill refused to permit any other business, and the deadlock continued. At last, Mr. Sheldon moved that the Senate adjourn until Dec. 31, 1872. The Chair (Hascall) entertained the motion as in order. Mr. Schofield appealed, and the vote was: Yeas, 6; nays, 6. The Chair decided that, as his decision was not reversed, it stood, the appeal not being sustained. He then put the motion to adjourn, *viva voce*. Six Senators voted aye, and three voted no, and instantly the Chair decided that the Senate was adjourned until Dec. 31, 1872.

In the House, on Saturday, the condition of things in the Senate having been made known, Mr. Rosewater moved that the House adjourn until Dec. 31, 1872. This was amended to Monday, Jan. 22, at 2 p. m. While the Clerk was calling the roll on the adoption of this motion, a message from the Governor was presented. The Speaker ordered the call of the roll to be completed, and, the motion being carried, declared the House adjourned until Monday, thus avoiding the reception of the message. The message read as follows:

STATE OF NEBRASKA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Jan. 20, 1872.
To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives:
WHEREAS, The House of Representatives adopted a resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 24th inst., in which the Senate failed to concur and adopted a resolution to adjourn until the 31st day of December, 1872; and,
WHEREAS, No reasonable hope is entertained that the longer continuance in session of this Legislature will result in the adoption of any measures which have for their object the public good: —*Now, therefore,* I, William H. James, Governor of Nebraska, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby declare this Legislature adjourned without day.
W. H. JAMES.

On Monday, the six Senators who had refused to adjourn were joined by the absent Senator, Kennedy, and, claiming to be the legal Senate, took up and adopted the House resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 24th, and elected Hilton President of that body. When the House met at 2 o'clock, no quorum was present and the Clerk was *non est*. A warrant was issued for his arrest, but he was discharged upon *habeas corpus*. In the meantime, Kennedy, the Senator, finding how matters stood, left the city. Neither house, therefore, had a quorum, but, by not calling the roll, they have avoided any record of that fact. The members present passed a resolution declaring the office of Governor vacant, and providing for a joint meeting of the two houses on Wednesday, to elect a Governor. In the meantime, the Acting Governor holds that the Legislature was adjourned on Saturday, and refuses to recognize the action of either faction since then.

Last summer, the Governor of the State, Mr. Butler, was impeached and deposed, and Mr. James, by operation of the Constitution, became Acting Governor. To-day, the minority of the Legislature will probably meet and go through the farce of electing another Governor, and then Nebraska will have a taste of civil war.

All this trouble has been brought about by the attempt to rob the State to endow a Salt Manufacturing Company. The fact that [illegible] money involved in such the amount of [illegible] grant should induce so many members of the Legislature to engage in revolutionary proceedings explains, perhaps, the defeat in September last of the new Constitution, which prohibited all special legislation, or the grant of public money or property to individuals or corporations.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHY.

The question of ocean telegraphy is just now being vigorously agitated by the English press, with the design of securing greater facilities and a lower tariff between England and the United States. As yet, but little has been said on the question in this country, possibly from the fact that Mr. Cyrus W. Field, the great advocate for Atlantic telegraphy, is now in Europe, trying to settle upon some mutually satisfactory international scheme. Nevertheless, the existing facts, in regard both to the facilities of intercourse and the tariff of rates, are such that there should be a concert of action on both sides of the water to bring the use of the ocean telegraph within the reach of all. The cables now have been in use for five years, and no word has been heard of concession to the public, except, in one instance, of an unimportant reduction of the tariff. It is time that the public should have the first consideration. The dividends, it is stated, have already returned the cost of the enterprise to the management, and it is now too much of an exacting monopoly to demand that the public shall remain contented with three lines of cable, one of which is constantly out of order, and the second of which contains a flaw which may put it out of order any day, and with a tariff of rates which is simply outrageous in its impositions.

One reduction has been made in the tariff as a concession to other nations who wished to avail themselves of this privilege of international communication; but, even with this reduction, the price is exorbitant, and bears no proportionate relation to the working expense of the cables. The tariff is now five dollars for ten words, and no single despatch is allowed to exceed that number of words. As the address of the sender and receiver are included in the count of words, it necessarily limits the message proper to a minimum which is as outrageous in exaction as the charging for addresses. There may be some special reason for charging such a tariff known to those inside the management, but it certainly cannot lie in the working expense of a cable resting on the bottom of the ocean; and outsiders will hardly be convinced that there is any reason for such prices, except for increased facilities for paying dividends. But the cables were not laid solely to pay dividends. We were promised, with a considerable display of eloquence, that England and the United States were to be brought into more intimate communication with each other. The five years during which the cables have been worked have not confirmed this statement. Practically, individuals in private and mercantile life, on both sides of the Atlantic, are no nearer together than they were before the cables were laid. Their use is entirely impracticable for the people; only great corporations and Governments can afford to employ them. The only real benefit to the people at large which has occurred from them is the transmission of general news, and this is not always done in a satisfactory manner.

The only method of popularizing ocean telegraphy is to increase its facilities. An advertisement has already appeared in the English press inviting those interested to consider the propriety of laying another cable. The people will not object if propositions are made to lay half-a-dozen of them; and Mr. Field can do the people no greater service, during his European mission, than by advocating such an increase of cables as shall tend to bring their use within the means of every one. Such a movement would be welcomed with delight by the mercantile and working classes on both sides of the Atlantic, whose interests are so closely connected. It should be the main purpose of ocean telegraphy to bring every man in the United Kingdom who has a son in this country, and every merchant in this country who has a correspondent in the United Kingdom, within talking distance of each other, and then some of the blessings of intercommunication, on which so much eloquence was expended when the lines were laid, will reach their consummation.

Leet, of Leet, Stocking & Co., testifies that President Grant did not procure for him the General Order business of the New York Custom House, and did not know what use he (Leet) was intending to make, and did make, of his (Grant's) letter to Grinnell; also, that neither Babcock nor Porter had any share in the profits of the General Order business.

That is all very well, so far as it goes. But another question remains to be answered: Why was not this corrupt business broken up a year ago, when all the facts were as well known as they are now? It was known and established then, by the Patterson investigation, that the firm of Leet & Stocking had been billeted on the merchants of New York, and licensed to exact a large sum of money from them for no services rendered, but, on the contrary, for obstacles put in their way. The testimony of A. T. Stewart, S. B. Chittenden, and other equally eminent importers, was taken and printed; and the effort then made to secure an abatement of the General Order nuisance was so far successful that an order was procured from the Secretary of the Treasury to let the merchants have their goods without paying toll to Leet, Stocking & Co. But this order was never executed. We submit that the present Committee will not have discharged their duty until they ascertain why that order was not then enforced, and why an acknowledged fraud was allowed to continue a whole year after it had been exposed.

The *Democratic Standard*, a respectable paper published at Lawrence, Kan., has an editorial in which it is stated that, at the election for United States Senator by the Legislature, one year ago, Senator Caldwell, directly or indirectly, purchased the votes of 19 members of the Legislature. The *Standard* gives the names of these persons, and in several instances states the amount paid. In one case it gives the name of one member who sold his vote for $2,000, and, in anticipation of the money, bought a drug-store in Topeka: the money, however, was never paid, though the vote was given for Caldwell. The paper in which these statements are made thus backs up its statements:

At present we are not at liberty to reveal the sources of our information. Suffice it to say, that it is furnished us by different parties, all of whom claim to know personally whereof they affirm, or to be able to furnish, on any proper occasion, the names of the witnesses who can substantiate their assertions.

It is demanded that the Senate of the United States shall investigate this subject, and shall ascertain whether Mr. Caldwell was or was not elected by bribery.

A committee of the House of Representatives, in the investigation of the election of one of its members, collected testimony showing that Mr. Clayton was elected Senator from Arkansas by improper means. The Senate has taken cognizance of the matter, and it ought to do the same in the case of the Senator from Kansas.

They have had a Syndicate in China, which, for dexterity, almost equals that of last September in this country. The Government of China has had a monopoly of the salt business. It permits only the production of a limited amount, which is sold at fixed price, and is sold only by persons licensed to do so by the Government. Recently, the Government, at the suggestion of some brokers, proposed a new scheme. This was to limit the privilege of making salt to eighty persons in the whole Empire. These eighty were to be selected by lottery, and each person seeking a chance had to deposit $4,500 with the Government. One thousand persons put up the money, and $4,500,000 was deposited in the Imperial Treasury. But the Government has never had time since then to draw forth the names of the eighty fortunate salt-makers, and the money remains in the Treasury. In the United States, the Syndicate manages things better. It gets three months' interest on $130,000,000, of which it retains possession, and induces the Secretary to believe he made the most brilliant and successful financial operation known in modern times.

The sentence of the convicted Alderman, Hermann O. Glade, to both fine and imprisonment, is gratifying as an indication of desire on the part of the Presiding Judge to mete out strict justice. Now let the powers that be see to it that the sentence is vigorously carried out. The fine, although as much as the common law allows, is a mere bagatelle. He was convicted of having received more money as a single bribe. The imprisonment is the real punishment, and it is due to the people whom this Glade has outraged and robbed that he should be treated exactly as any other convicted person would be. If he spends the next six months in elegant retirement, surrounded with luxuries and friends, the law is practically made null. He is in no danger of pining away in solitary confinement; for, ere the half-year is over, the jail will be enriched at the expense of the Board of Aldermen, and many of his colleagues will join him. It was the duty of the authorities to see that sentence was passed; it is their duty to see that the sentence is executed.

The Tammany Society of New York was originally chartered as a benevolent association, to provide for the sick and bury the dead, and otherwise alleviate the distress of its members. Its property was to be held for this purpose. In course of time the society became a political one, and its original object forgotten. It has had immense revenues, and owns considerable property. Of course, its expenditures have been for very different purposes than those contemplated by the charter, and now the Legislature has made a call upon its officers for a detailed report of its transactions as required by the charter. Consternation has seized its members, the most of whom never knew or inquired what the original purpose of the society was, nor what its charter required or provided. The result will be a forfeiture of the charter and a disbandment of Tammany.

The New York *Evening Post*, commenting on our nice little Chicago riot of last week, has the boldness to assert that "Chicago might have been spared this disgrace had the police done their duty." We have no hesitation in branding the foregoing quotation as an unmitigated truth. Under the old English law that "The greater the truth the greater the libel," our police authorities have excellent grounds for action against the *Post*.

Colorado—Governor McCook's Message.

From the message of Governor McCook, of Colorado, we learn that this Territory of rich prairies and lofty mountains is in a highly prosperous condition. In the opening paragraphs the message urges the importance of establishing an Immigration Bureau, with a competent officer at its head, whose duty it shall be to collect and publish facts in relation to the topography, climate, and resources of the country. Such information, the Governor suggests, should be widely disseminated through the older States especially, as the other Territories and some of the Southern States are taking active measures to attract immigrants to their different sections.

Since the last meeting of the Legislature, five different companies have built 422 miles of railway, thus adding very largely to the wealth and prosperity of the Territory. These all have their centre in Denver, and their effect upon the business and growth of that city has been marked and highly gratifying. The Governor specially commends the road running south from Denver, with only a three-feet gauge, as a great success. The extension of it south to New Mexico, he justly predicts, will give to Denver the trade and travel of the Southwest. This gauge, as the road can be constructed and operated at much less cost than the wider roads, is specially adapted to the wants of Colorado.

The finances of the Territory are in a very satisfactory condition. In 1869, it owed more than $19,000; now it has a surplus of $55,104.32.

Governor McCook justly complains that so large an area of the Territory—some 20,000 square miles—has been set apart by the General Government as an Indian reservation. The number of Utes to occupy it will not exceed six thousand. So large a territory for them to roam over will encourage them to continue their nomadic habits, instead of prompting them to engage in pastoral and agricultural pursuits. This large section in the southwestern part of the Territory is specially adapted to the rearing of cattle and other stock, and it is believed is also rich in mineral resources. If the Indians can all be settled in the Indian Territory, as the Government proposes, it will open up the southwestern section of the Territory to settlement; but now a section as large as Maryland, Delaware, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire combined is monopolized by a few roving savages.

The public school system is highly commended. Settlers can now be assured that their children will have advantages in this regard equal, all things considered, to those they enjoyed in the older States. Of course, some parts of the Territory are sparsely settled; but the system has been well established and is yielding the happiest results.

Governor McCook argues strongly against the Grand Jury system as uselessly cumbersome and expensive. He advises that the District Attorney be authorized to file an information of crimes and misdemeanors before the Court, on the affidavit of the prosecuting witness. He also urges that a defendant in criminal and all other cases be permitted to testify in his own behalf. Such evidence, he thinks, will often explain and illustrate facts that would be obscure and perhaps incomprehensible; thus furthering directly the ends of justice.

The message is a comprehensive and able document, highly creditable to the author.

The agitation in Great Britain in favor of increased educational facilities for women seems to have obtained some valuable results. The two chief centres of advance are Cambridge and Edinboro'. At the former, women are admitted to what are called the Middle-Class Examinations. These have proved useful in two ways: by testing the extent and the nature of feminine education now, and by giving to women who wish to teach, and who are capable, certificates of unquestionable value. A Ladies' College, which was founded, with liberal endowments, some time ago, at Hitchin, has just been removed to Cambridge. This is a significant step, as it points to its future incorporation in the University. Already Cambridge has established lectures for women, and it is highly probable that, in a few years, they will have equal rights there with men. It is difficult to foretell the effect of this on the University; but, if the idea of having the sexes support separate colleges under the same general government is carried out, it will obviate many apparent disadvantages of the co-education of the sexes. North of the Tweed, the main question is that of medical instruction. Three weeks ago, at a meeting of the contributors to the Royal Infirmary, the old Board of Managers, who were opposed to the admission of women as students, were dispossessed, and favorers of the "cause" were elected in their stead; so that henceforth the Royal Infirmary will receive male and female students alike. Emboldened by this success, a motion was made to open the wards of the Infirmary to the lady-students. After some filibustering, the conservative minority left the room in disgust, and the motion was then *unanimously* passed. Next day, however, the Edinboro' University Court—the highest authority—passed a resolution to the effect that it was "at present" inexpedient to allow women to study in the Medical Department of the University. They will, however, be permitted to graduate; and, with this privilege gained, the rest must be a mere question of time.

It is said that the beginning of all street-sweeping dates back to the action of a certain London merchant who attracted a great number of customers to his store by keeping a line of communication open to the other side of the street. Through many months it was the only place where any one could cross the street without sinking into black and unsavory mud, and the merchant's name and business became famous as the result of his shrewd scheme. His rivals adopted it, and finally the City Government was forced by popular clamor to take street-cleaning under its own charge. Other cities imitated the Metropolis, and the practice became a general one. It may be that a new reform is to be inaugurated now in the same city. Mr. Ruskin, disgusted with the prevalent method of keeping only the crossings free from mud, announces that he has hired three men, who will henceforth work eight hours every day in endeavoring to keep as large an extent of street-pavement as possible perfectly clean. The London papers gently ridicule the scheme; but all Mr. Ruskin's schemes are ridiculed at first,—and a good many of them afterward. It remains to be seen whether this reform will live down opposition, and become as general as its prototype.

The contributions which the Louisiana Legislature has made to political science are many and various, but perhaps the last act of the Warmoth wing surpasses all previous achievements on either side. A few days ago, it managed to get one of the bolting Senators to take his seat, by promising that the quorum thus obtained would straightway repeal the four bills which have been the *casus belli*. This promise was promptly performed. The Senate passed the act of repeal, the House concurred, and the Governor signed the bill. But, now that it has become apparent that this concession will not satisfy the Carter wing, and now that the feeling between the two factions is more bitter than before, the Warmoth party has solemnly decided that it was mistaken in thinking that the advent of that one Senator gave it a quorum, and that so the four acts in question were really not repealed at all. The Legislators of Louisiana evidently do not agree with that sensitive individual who said that the hardest thing to pronounce in the English language was the phrase: "I have been mistaken."

The recent oratorical flight of our friend Snapp, in Congress, has, we regret to say, inspired many of the newspapers with an impulse to say something satirical about Snapp. Alluding to his interested object in opposing a reform of the appointments to office, the Cincinnati *Commercial*, for instance, quotes Butler on him (the ancient Samuel, not the modern Ben), to the effect that

No rogue e'er felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law.

This language, as we understand it, implies that our Snapp is a rogue. In other words, that he is more knave than—(the remainder of the phrase has escaped us). This we indignantly deny, and can, we think, promise these fellows who try to poke fun at Snapp, that they may as well prepare for a severe drubbing when he makes his supplementary speech on this subject. That he has another to make is evident from the fact that he omitted all reference to "schoolmasters" in his late effort,—a reference without which no anti-Civil-Service-reform speech is to be considered complete.

There is evidently a very decided progress towards Liberalism in the administration of the English Universities. The last Parliament did away with religious tests as conditions of membership, with the exception that the coveted gifts of Fellowships were reserved for those in holy orders. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has now stepped in and approved of the action of Merton College, Oxford, in repealing the statute in the College ordinance whereby one moiety of the twenty-four Fellowships was subject to the restriction of holy orders, and has advised Her Majesty to confirm this action. Eighteen of the twenty-two Colleges at Oxford will at once follow the action of Merton. This action removes from Oxford the teaching of the Thirty-nine Articles, abolishes religious tests, and opens the great privileges of Fellowship free to all, without regard to creed.

Dean Ramsay tells us, in his "Recollections of Scottish Life and Character," that it used to be the custom for the minister to pause in the midst of his sermon, in order to allow his hearers to sneeze and cough to their hearts' content. This old custom may possibly have suggested the last attempt to stop the reading of the Bible in the public school of Hunter's Point, L. I. It was thought that the difficulties there had been finally settled; but, last Thursday morning, while the Principal was reading the Scriptures, a scattering fire of sneezes began, which soon culminated into a volley which drowned everything else. The prompt flogging of the eight boys who seemed to have the worst colds checked the disorder temporarily, but it broke out afresh when the reading began again. The Bible was fairly sneezed down, and the enthusiastic young Catholics carried the day.

It will be remembered that, under the act of Congress providing for the celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence by an International Exhibition to be held in Philadelphia, July 4, 1876, one year from March 3, 1871, is allowed for the appointment of National Commissioners from the States and Territories, by the various Executives, to prepare plans, etc., for the Exhibition. Under the act, all of the Western States and Territories have made their appointments except Illinois. As the local authorities at Philadelphia cannot take action in the premises until the full Board of National Commissioners is appointed, it is eminently desirable that Illinois should not be backward in contributing her share to the success of the Exhibition.

The latest case of "*mania transitoria*" illustrates the truth of the saying that "Love is akin to madness," and should serve as a warning to the average young woman to be careful how she rejects the suitors to her hand. James K. Howe, of Albany, loved a young lady of that city, and, a few days since, offered her his heart and hand. She refused both. Thereupon he suddenly became insane, and offered her his hand with a dirk knife clasped in it. Notwithstanding his insanity, he was sufficiently clear-headed, after stabbing his love four times, to hide the knife and himself. He was, however, found, and is now in jail, awaiting the result of his victim's injuries.

Georgia has an association to encourage immigration, and so has Florida. Colonel Mitchell has written a letter strongly urging the introduction of Swedes, and states that some of his neighbors "ordered" a few Swedes through the Florida organization, and that the persons making the "investment" are pleased with the result. Georgia will hardly be peopled with immigrants "ordered" by mail, nor will "investments" in Swedish or other immigrants be successful. Colonel Mitchell and his colleagues will have to learn that the free laborers whom he seeks are not chattels or merchandise, and that, if they go to Georgia, they will go to become owners of the land they cultivate, and not as "investments" to yield a profit to their owners above the cost of their keeping.

The difficulty of levying taxes in "our Sister Republic" is proverbial, but it seems as if the problem had at last been solved. The Prefect of Orizaba, Mexico, demanded from the citizens of that place a loan (which is Mexican for gift) of $5,000. The demand was refused. Straightway the Prefect arrested all the prominent men of the town, and made them stand on one leg for an entire night. Not being geese, they came down the next morning on both feet, and came down with the money.

PERSONAL.

A colored gentleman of 83 was recently married in Mobile. He announced his intention of going to Texas and finding a locality where he could go into business and grow up with the place.

—John V. Childs, a venerable and widely-respected citizen of New Orleans, ended his career, last week, by suicide. The act is directly traceable to domestic trials.

—A young miss who has but recently left school shows unusual wisdom by saying that, though she corresponds with several gentlemen, she always writes with a hard lead pencil and never signs her name.

—It will cost you about $800 to be buried in good style at St. Joseph, Mo.; but, should you desire to be embalmed, and be transported in a white hearse, drawn by cream-colored ponies, it might aggregate $1,500. A very satisfactory compromise was lately made at $1,000.

—Charles A. Meigs, formerly Cashier of the American Exchange Bank at New York, but recently engaged in the stock business in Wall street, has been appointed National Bank Examiner, to supply the place of Charles Callender, removed. Mr. Meigs was appointed on the nomination of the New York Clearing House.

—The Boston cadets escorted the Governor of the State to hear the election-sermon, and afterward, at the expense of the State, partook of a supper at the Parker House, with the illegal accompaniments of champagne and hot punch,—the feast costing $10 a plate, which is one way of suppressing the sale of liquor.

—The officers of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad have secured for Mrs. Bishop Lee, recently injured on that road, the services of Dr. Moses Y. Gunn, of Chicago, as a consulting surgeon. Many beneficiaries of Mrs. Lee among the needy and suffering of Davenport are daily inquirers after her condition.

—In a trial before the Mayor of Okalona, Miss., a few days since, the question as to "whether a wife could sleep with her head upon her husband's arm all night without paralyzing it sufficiently to wake him up and cause him to withdraw his arm from under her head," was sprung. It proved too hard for the young attorneys who were conducting the trial, and an old physician was called in to decide the question.

—The Church lately in charge of Bishop McGill, at Richmond, was, on the death of the latter, placed in temporary charge of the Rev. Father Thomas Mulvey, of Petersburg. Right Rev. James Gibbons, Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina, has been appointed Administrator of the Diocese of Virginia,—a selection which, it is believed, will be made permanent by the Holy See.

—The Chinese Sunday-School, attached to the Church of the Advent, San Francisco, has 73 pupils and 17 teachers. Two of the advanced class have returned to China, as teachers of their countrymen; three have embraced the Christian religion; and the entire number have shown a positive change in their belief. Many times pupils have gone away because there was no one to teach them. The success of any school for the Chinese is said to depend wholly upon the faithfulness of the teachers.

—Horace Greeley's tribute to Franklin: "Let me sum up the character of Franklin in the fewest words that will serve me. I love and revere him as a journeyman printer who was frugal and didn't drink; a *parvenu* who rose from want to competence, from obscurity to fame, without losing his head; a statesman who did not crucify mankind with long-winded documents or speeches; a diplomatist who did not intrigue; a philosopher who never loved, and an office-holder who didn't steal. So regarding him, I respond to your sentiment with 'Honor to the memory of Franklin.'"

—H. B. Swoope, District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in a recent case before the United States Court at Erie, is said to have "aspersed and slandered" the people of the oil region. Nearly one hundred citizens of Titusville, in a published card, say: "We deem it due to ourselves, and a proper act of self-respect, indignantly to deny and repudiate the charges of general immorality and contempt of the man[illegible] dates o[illegible] the Court brought against the people of these regions, and in particular of this city. And, in view of [illegible] desecration of his important office by the slander of absent and innocent parties, to gratify his private pique and malice, we hereby protest against the continuance in office of this man."

—William C. Roberts, a New Englander engaged in business at Detroit Lake, Minn., writes as follows to the St. Paul *Pioneer*:

I write a line to correct a mistake in the reported list of arrivals at the Merchants' Hotel, in your issue of the 17th. I was reported as stopping there with my *wife*. Now, I have every reason to believe that my wife is living in Boston, Mass., in my house [illegible] the issue of yesterday should reach my friends in the East, it might have an *unpleasant look*. In coming to this part of the country, I don't intend to go into business that is *overdone*. Observation teaches that it *don't pay*. As it was evidently a mistake on the part of the reporter, for the register was all right, I have no hard feelings against the landlord; but, if your reporter would ask that, if my wife should call on him, he will cheerfully *rise to explain*, which right, I maintain, is your humble servant's.

—Robert Anderson Wilson, a native of Rochester, N. Y., died in Washington, D. C., last week. He graduated at Middleton College, with Alexander Mann and Henry J. Raymond; resided for some years in California, where he held a Judicial office; and afterward lived in Mexico, writing a work called "Mexico and its Religion," detailing the results of his observations in that country. He was deeply interested in that nation, and studied its history carefully, coming to some positive conclusions altogether at variance with the generally received opinions. He was fully convinced that the common idea of ancient Mexican civilization was a delusion. He in due time published a "History of the Conquest of Mexico," in which he endeavored to prove that Prescott's great work on the same subject was a mere wild romance. Mr. Wilson, for several years past, was employed in the office of the Secretary of State at Washington as translator of Spanish papers.

—The following anecdote is related of Major Little, the melodeonist: One warm evening, in the spring of the year, the Major was giving a concert in one of the thriving manufacturing villages in Eastern Massachusetts. A large and appreciative audience had assembled, and he was doing his best to entertain them. Several pieces had been performed, and matters were progressing finely, when at last he gave an imitation of the echo of a horn among the hills, the sound dying away gradually in the distance. The hall was still, every one present was listening, the fall of a pin might have been heard as the echo grew fainter and fainter in the distance; just then a bull-frog of the largest size, which had been sitting quietly on the edge of the mill-pond directly under the open windows of the hall, apparently waiting his time, broke in with a most tremendous Kud ar-r-rhunk, car-r-rhunk. The effect of this outbreak can be better imagined than described.

—A San Francisco gentleman recently visited a dentist for the purpose of whiling away a half-hour or so, and, while there, a lady came in with a little girl, wanting a tooth or two drawn for the latter. The child cried when placed in the chair, and declared that she would not have her teeth attended to unless the strange gentleman would have a tooth drawn first, and, to please the little patient, he took her place with a wink at the doctor. The latter took two or three instruments, while the gentleman reclined in the chair smilingly gazing at the ceiling for the assurance of the watching child, and, after softly poking at two or three teeth, to the horror of the obliging gentleman he commenced boring into his jaw where a tooth had once been extracted, and, before he could offer a protest, a tremendous wrench brought out a large root, which the doctor held up to the child with a diabolical grin on his face. The gentleman rolled off the chair, and, with an expression of unutterable pain in his countenance, gazed a moment reproachfully at his friend and left the office. The little one did not seem to be greatly encouraged by the exhibition.

—At Manhattan, O., on Christmas Eve, a young man from Toledo joined a small party for the purpose of spending the evening in a social manner and enjoying the pleasure of "tripping the light fantastic toe." During a pause in the dancing, a male friend bantered him in regard to his power to charm the fair sex and win their affection, finally declaring that he would wager $1 that no young lady present in the room could be induced under any consideration to marry him. The young man declared he knew better, and accepted the wager, when a young lady who had overheard the conversation said *she* would marry him. The novel offer was not made quicker than it was accepted. A Justice of the Peace who happened to be present responded to the call, and in the presence of the astonished witnesses pronounced the couple man and wife. The husband, who, by the way, is not liable to be driven to insanity by reason of surplus wealth, chuckles over the fact that he won the wager so easily, and that thus far he has had no cause for repentance in regard to his hasty exit from the path leading to old bachelorhood.

WASHINGTON.

The Indian Territory—The Issue of Opening It.

The Argument Pro and Con—A Look at the Indian Slaveholder.

The Locomotive on His Border—Get Off the Track.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

Yesterday I gave the features of one of the several bills in print, providing for the Territory of Oklahoma, in lieu of the geographical and ethonological jumble now called the Indian Territory.

THE TERRITORY AS IT IS.

Very nearly in the centre of habitable North America stands the citadel of the American Indian's most civilized tribes. It is a Territory shaped like a frying-pan, of which the long handle extends toward the Pacific. The handle alone is 150 miles long by only 34 wide; the pan itself is 220 by 320 miles, oblong-shaped; and the contents are 71,000 square miles (some surveys say 75,000), or as large as Illinois added to New Jersey and Massachusetts. The whole country is pretty much a plain, gently inclined toward the Mississippi Valley, and watered by the Red and Arkansas Rivers, which make six large streams, called, respectively, in their order from North to South, Arkansas, Cimarron, North-Fork-Canadian, Canadian, Wichita, and Red Rivers, all flowing Eastward. Like Kansas and Nebraska, this land is fertile prairie in the East, and gravel and alkali plains in the West. Along the streams stand cottonwood and willow trees. In the South, the Ozark Hills start up disconnectedly, taking the names of Sans Bois, Delaware Ridge, and Wichita; so that the country possesses advantages in minerals, coal, and springs of medicinal sort not known to the growing States North of it. The natural outlets of this Territory lead through Arkansas and Louisiana to Vicksburg and New Orleans; but Chicago and Galveston will flank Nature with railways, and tap this land, when the time comes, of its cotton, corn, and minerals. From Chicago to the Indian Territory, in a straight line, is about the same distance as to Lincoln, Neb., or Memphis, or Rochester, N. Y. In this large Territory reside permanently, about 45,000 Indians, and one-third as many more nominally have reservations in it. Their lands are inalienable and without individual proprietorship, and, by the tribal system, the lazy stop the plans of the enterprising. White settlers cannot cross the boundaries, and trade is prohibited across the line. The United States, as common domain, stops here. The census is not taken by our Marshals. Revenue has not been collected. The common law does not prevail. The inhabitants are a nation and a law unto themselves, and our international relation with them is confined to giving them annuities and acting as banker for them. The railway locomotives call to each other distressedly round all the limits of this repellant empire, but can no more dash through than if snow-bound. Thus a Territory as long as from Chicago to Buffalo or Omaha, and as wide as from Chicago to Detroit, stops the way of our dispersion and development. On the South of this forbidden realm, in Texas, live 819,000 people, whose droves of cattle and horses cannot cross the Indian belt to stock the farms and feed the mouths of the 375,000 people of Kansas, or the 120,000 people of Nebraska. The 112,000 people of New Mexico are directly cut off by this non-debatable ground from the 485,000 people of Arkansas; and the 2,207,000 people of Missouri and Arkansas on the East, the 425,000 people of Kansas and Colorado on the North, and the 900,000 people of New Mexico and Texas on the South, face toward this Indian land as if it were a lake that would bear no vessel, or a vast garden guarded by the flaming swords of Cherubim.

HISTORY OF THE TERRITORY.

It was in 1816, just before the admission of Illinois, that some of the Northern tribes, as Pottawatomies and Delawares, agreed to move across the Mississippi. Soon after, the Senecas, Wyandots, and Shawanese took the annuity "forever" of $10,000 and gave up Ohio. The Chickasaws, in 1818, relinquished much of Tennessee and Kentucky for $20,000 per annum, to be paid for fifteen years. In 1819, Congress ordered an annual appropriation of $10,000 "to civilize the Indians," and debated the proposition to move them all over the Mississippi. The Kickapoos, of Illinois, did move for stamps ($6,000 down and $2,000 for ten years) in 1819; and the Cherokees, in part, peaceably moved off from Georgia the same year, while the remnant ceded all their lands, except 9,000 square miles of mountain-country, but it was yet twenty years before these Indians relinquished their noble sceneries for the prairie and plains. In this same year of Monroe's Administration, the Cherokee annuities were divided, two-thirds to the non-budgers, and the Government invested a part of their money in a Cherokee school fund. In 1826, the Creeks removed from Georgia; and, at the same time, Georgia ceded her Western territory, comprising what are now the States of Alabama and Mississippi, to the General Government, conditional on total Indian removal. The disinclination of the Georgia Cherokees to remove, led to long feuds in politics and law. The Creeks, with 3,000,000 acres in Georgia, and the Cherokees, with 10,000,000, set up an independent Government, retained William Wirt as attorney, and were befriended by the Supreme Court of the United States, and the humanitarian sentiment generally. They even applied for relief to foreign Governments. Georgia, however, hung an Indian for murder, in defiance of the Supreme Court, and then the Cherokees finally sold out for the handsome sum of $5,000,000. This last removal cost the Government $12,000,000, or, as Benton says, "as much for the single extinction of Indian title in the corner of two States, as the whole Province of Louisiana cost." The Northern vote in the Senate moved the Cherokees,—both the Illinois Senators, Robinson and Tipton, voting for the final treaty. General Scott moved the Cherokees, and Jessup the Creeks. The Quapaws and Caddos were sent from Louisiana, and half a dozen tribes, as Kickapoos, Osages, Piankeshaws, Weas, Peorias, from Missouri.

So far from swindling the Indian of his lands, it is plain that the United States Government, between 1789 and 1840, paid the aborigines $85,000,000. This is arrayed, dollar by dollar, and tribe by tribe, in Document 616, First Session Twenty-sixth Congress. This is three times as much as we paid for Louisiana, Florida, and California together. The tabulation of the leading tribes is this:

Creeks	$22,000,000	for 25,000,000 acres.
Choctaws	$23,000,000	for 20,000,000 acres.
Cherokees	$15,000,000	for 11,000,000 acres.
Chickasaws	$3,000,000	for 6,750,000 acres.

THE ELEPHANT STILL IN THE WAY.

The supposition was, that the Indians, collected in one Imperial Reservation, walled round by a law of non-intercourse, and taught by Government agents to farm and read, would be ready to do their part in the affairs of civilization when the wave of white emigration should roll up to them. We live in the time when that wave has touched the Indian Territory and rolled past it, and now flux and reflux, plash and foam on the beaches of this Island Empire, where the United States, like King Canute, sits with his Court Dunce, the Humanitarian, and says: "Retire!" The system never had the element of vigorous competition in it. Those of the Indians who did not hunt took to slaveholding, and sent their children off to Eastern Colleges; and, in the rebellion, the aptest tribe, Cherokees, divided and fought each other. There is some wealth in individual hands, but no wholesome progress. The experiment of isolation has not given happiness to the Indian, and has retarded the white man. The issue of opening the Indian Territory is now opened in President Grant's message, and canvassed amongst the red inhabitants. In Wheeler's "North Carolina," it is stated that, as early as 1806, the Cherokees began to quarrel amongst themselves on the subject of removal, and sent two rival deputations to President Jefferson. He shrewdly treated with both, sending a part West, and those remaining were made United States citizens, and given 640 acres of land per family. In 1839, the residue still possessed 72,000 acres of land in North Carolina; and there, surrounded and mingled with whites, they have achieved all their triumphs in civilization. There, in 1830, their Temperance Reformer, Yonnaguska, or the "Drowning Bear," saved them from extinction by uniting them in a pledge of abstinence, and the Cherokee alphabet was invented by a native, upon phonetic principles, with 86 letters, whereby the Bible and many books were made communicable to them. They manufactured their own guns, clothes, and utensils; and it was Yonnaguska's last appeal that they should stay among the whites and learn from them. The same injunction is repeated among leading Cherokees at this day; but they are overcome by the dull bulk of the tribe.

A CHEROKEE SPEECH TO CHEROKEES.

The Cherokee most frequently seen in Washington is E. C. Boudinot, a French half-breed, educated at Yale College, and stated by folks in Congress to be the highest type of his nation. I am in possession of a speech delivered by Boudinot last September, at Vinita, the point where the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad stops after 365 miles of career. It is a very able argument with the Cherokees to emulate the Chickasaws and Choctaws, who have partly acquiesced in the idea of a Territory. He says that the main objectors are disreputable white men, expelled from the East and married into the nation, who do all the trade, fear competition, and have never granted a single license to a respectable white trader. He calls attention to the fact that the Indians themselves, by timely liberalization and enterprise, might have built and operated their own railways, and says that the Cherokees now spend $60,000 a year to keep a delegation of suckers and attorneys round Washington, who accomplish nothing but the retention of barbarism, and quotes Gratz Brown that "The Constitution never undertook to establish an Empire within an Empire." He shows that already Indian sovereignty is but a toy to be withheld or conceded, and that Judge Caldwell and the Supreme Court have decided that the United States has exclusive power of Government. The Cherokee Seminaries, says Boudinot, which cost $150,000, are inhabited by the owl and the bat, and crumbling to decay, while the Cherokee annuity is one third larger than during the war, and then he utters this bold sentence:

"Better corral the children in school-houses than the warriors on reservations!"

Boudinot says that the missionaries in the Indian Territories are "flats," who make the Indians even more childish by their narrow unworldliness, and he gives examples of Cherokee laws; for example, 10 cents a head is taxed on "citizens of the United States" for grazing their cattle in the Territory, and it is unlawful for any "citizen of the United States" to cross any stream where there is a bridge within two miles, up or down. He shows that, in a test case, it was decided at Washington that the revenue laws are extended over the Indian country, and quotes the President in favor of an intelligible Territory. By accepting Wells', Havens', or Rice's bill, each Indian family will be worth, upon an average, $7,250, or double the average family in Massachusetts; while now the Cherokees average less than $200. Boudinot says that the annual petition against Territorializing this region is the work of attorneys at Washington, who spend the $60,000. Finally he quotes Allen, of the Choctaw Nation: "The Indians should immediately apply for admission in the Union;" General Sherman: "Prepare for the settlement of the Indian country, which will contain 20,000,000, and must not be restricted to 60,000;" and Elliot, editor of the *New England Farmer*:

Millions of acres lie waste here, capable of supporting a dense population, and giving evidence of astonishing fertility. The soil is black and deep; there are frequent streams and plenty of timber along the banks. The general character of the country is sufficiently diversified to relieve the monotony of the prairie country. There can be no question that this is destined to become the garden of America.

EXTINGUISH THE INDIAN TITLE.

We can understand, with a speech like this delivered before the Cherokees, that they are as divided in councils now as when they lived in Georgia. They have a progressive element in harmony with the North; while the Rebel and Slaveholding Cherokees hate schools, railroads, and instruction, and are abetted by the Sentimentalists. The Railroad Companies which have been allotted right of way and contingent lands in the Territory are moving in the matter, and the bill of Representative Wells, which you have printed, provides for the Territory of Oklahoma.

In 1866, Congress endowed the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company with a handsome land-grant, and prescribed that the road should take for its initial point Springfield, in Southwestern Missouri, going thence through the Indian Territory to Albuquerque, New Mexico, and on the Thirty-fifth Parallel line to the Pacific Coast. The corporation set to work at once, and had to build, without other help than the State of Missouri incidently gave it, a railway through the Ozark Mountains, and the wildest part of the Southwest, before arriving at Springfield, where the land-grant was to begin. The road is now completed a distance of 365 miles, and is in successful operation to Vinita, a town in the Indian Territory, 35 miles west of the Western border of Missouri. It has had no "Credit Mobilier"; its Directors run it with economy, and it has made a little more than it costs to operate it. The interest on the bonds is met, and they are worth in the market nearly their par value. The Company has now come to the solid question as to whether it can go on 300 miles due Westward, according to the act of Congress, without any assistance whatever, and amongst Indians who have little or no trade.

I have been particular to put this case, as affecting Western capital and settlement perhaps more than any question now before Congress.

The issue was raised as long ago as 1828, as to whether the Indian treaties could abolish a law of Congress, in the case of the Western line of Arkansas. Colonel Benton said that the proper object of treaties are international interests, which neither party can regulate by municipal law, and which require joint consent and execution to give them effect. "Tried by these tests," said the Colonel, "the Indian treaty loses its supremacy." The line was changed, however, to satisfy the Indians, and moved farther east 40 miles. This Benton denounced as a Southern measure, favored by Calhoun, as can be seen in his "Thirty Years' View, volume 1, page 108.

THE INDIANS IN DETAIL.

We can get a fair idea of the number of people affected by the proposed act for Oklahoma, if we run over the leading tribes. The Choctaws and Chickasaws number 17,000; they occupy the southeastern corner of the new Territory, between the Red and Canadian Rivers. The Cherokees, in the Northern belt of the Territory, between the forks of the Arkansas and Cimarron, number 14,000. The Creeks, who have the most advantageous land, between the forks of the Arkansas and Canadian, number above 12,000. The Seminoles, west of the Creeks, in the very centre of the Territory, number 2,100; the Kiowas and Comanches, 4,750; the Pottawatomies, 1,900; the Sacs and Foxes, 700.

An idea may be obtained of these tribes from the last Indian Report obtainable (1870.)

SEMINOLES.

Miss Alice V. Keyes reported, one year ago, a school among the Seminoles, with scholars two-thirds males, and an average attendance of about 35 a day. Another school had 20 scholars. Captain T. A. Baldwin reports the Seminoles as prosperous, and says hopes are entertained that they will soon do away with the old customs and forms, and adopt civilized government. The people are intelligent and industrious, and seldom get drunk. They have over 50,000 acres of good lands, free from overflow. "It is expected," says Baldwin, "that, in some future time, not far distant, this nation will come under a Territorial form of Government, no matter how much they will oppose it. Then their nation will be sectionized and allotted to individuals, who would at present receive no more than 30 acres." The new Territorial bill gives them 160 acres. Baldwin says the Seminoles have four schools, with an average attendance of 119. The people are also gratified to learn that their counties have been taken out of the hands of J. W. Wright and ask an investigation into that chap.

CREEKS.

Captain F. A. Field says that the Creeks are growing in wealth and industry. The Creeks are taking hold of the plow and hoe with a zeal worthy of the whites; are good stock-growers; and want education. The Indians paid $10 000 out of their own pocket to build a church. They all submitted to be vaccinated for the small-pox with cheerfulness. The war broke up the Creeks and made them poor. Their Agent, Perryman, gives a cheering account of them.

CHEROKEES.

John McCraig, Agent for the Cherokees, reports that white United States citizens are intruders; many of them are employed as white mechanics and white farm-hands, and live amongst them under permit. The Kansas folks are the greatest intruders. The chief object of the military posts there is to keep out white squatters. Captain Craig says that "Experience shows the Cherokees to be shrewd and practical; and that they fear, because about one-third of their population joined the rebellion, the whites will settle amongst them. The Cherokees have acceded to the passage of two railways through their land, and have ceased to agitate amongst themselves opposition to the construction of these roads. Every effort has been made to induce the Cherokees to accede to the grants of land to Railroad Companies, but without success. The popular opinion still holds good that the whole Indian race, Cherokee included, is on way of extinction. They are prosperous, their crops of corn abundant, and their stock of horses increased. They object to the publication of their farming statistics. They do not get along well with the Delawares and Shawnees who have become Cherokee citizens. The African Cherokees are satisfied with their condition. Fort Gibson is the most considerable town in the Cherokee country, consisting of half-bloods who speak English, whites married to Indians and residing under permit, and colored folks. Plenty of whiskey is brought into the country, and it is beyond the power of the authorities to check it. The trade is very profitable, and the Cherokees themselves take no pains to stop it. Some coal-miners in the Cherokee Nation are worked by white men as miners, employed by Cherokees, and the coal is sent to Kansas.

CHOCTAWS AND CHICKASAWS.

Captain George Olmstead, Agent of the Choctaws and Chickasaws, says they have debated the subject of the survey and allotment of their land in severalty. The Chickasaws agreed to it as long ago as 1866, and the Choctaws debated it long in 1870; but the full-bloods opposed it, and, at the following election, beat the proposition by a large majority. These tribes are reported to maltreat the negroes, their former slaves. The negroes get no land at all for their own use, and Captain Olmstead recommends that the negroes be removed from the Territory. The Choctaws voluntarily granted the right of way and alternate sections for six miles on either side to the Thirty-fifth Parallel Railroad, and the same to the Choctaw & Chickasaw Railroad. Schools and academies are well attended; plenty of cotton is raised on the Red River, and the resources in minerals and agriculture are very fine. The timber comprises plenty of pine, oak, hickory, pecan, Osage orange, and bois d'arc trees. Fine argentiferous galena, copper, and coal lie in the Choctaw and Chickasaw country; petroleum is in great abundance; sulphur and chalybeate springs abound; and "they have reason to be proud of this land which they occupy,"—in the language of the officer. The school-masters report regular attendance at the schools; but a good many Indians send their boys to the East. The Choctaw Nation is divided into three school-districts, subdivided into eighty-five neighborhood schools, each allowed one teacher. The total number of scholars is about 1,700. The Chickasaws have eleven schools, and five school-houses, costing $40,000 altogether; several of the teachers are natives. Sixty scholars were sent to schools in different States, chiefly Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Virginia.

SACS AND FOXES.

The Sacs and Foxes, although numbering only 800 or 900, and new in the Indian country, have 1,100 horses, 300 cattle, and 600 hogs, and raise about 10,000 bushels of corn a year.

THE NEOSHO TRIBES.

At what is called the Neosho Agency, there are 5,300 Indians, composed of Kaskaskias, Piankeshaws, Senecas, Quapaws, Wyandots, &c. Their combined wealth is put down as about $150,000. Only about 50 go to school. Whiskey makes havoc over the border-line. "Much good," says Captain George Mitchell, "might be done the Indians by giving them correct information, and assurance of some policy determined upon by the Government." White people are stopping all along the line, awaiting the opening of the country.

COMANCHES AND KIOWAS.

The Upper Arkansas Agency has 3,400 Indians, all quiet; but they do nothing, and depend upon the Government. They get a pound and a half of beef daily, half a pint of flour, and one pound of soap to every 100 rations. Only about 220 acres of their prairie are broken.

There are 4,754 Kiowas and Comanches in the Territory. Tatum, their Agent, reports that they steal horses and mules, and live on the annuity. Some tribes are not as civilized to-day as they were years ago, and say that they cannot undertake to civilize themselves unless they get presents for it. They still fear each other, and make a miserably Happy Family.

The Government owed, a little more than a year ago, $420,000 to the Creeks, under treaties as old as 1826; that tribe had in trust altogether about $1,400,000. The Pottawatomies had about $450,000 in trust. The Seminoles had $570,000.

Two years ago, James F. Joy bought the unoccupied lands of the Cherokees, and paid them, within the next two years, nearly $700,000.

Such are some data on this impending question of making a comprehensible Government out of the Indian Valhalla. GATH.

IOWA AND GRANT.

Letter from the Hon. J. B. Grinnell.

GRINNELL, Iowa, Jan. 18.

DEAR SIR: Your letter expresses surprise that "You [I], who wrote the first Republican State address, and were earliest in the field for Grant as our President, are now against him, as the Des Moines letter to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE indicates."

It is a mistake that I wrote that letter. I took no part in the Senatorial contest, and gave no credit to the charges which were brought against the candidates, regarding them mainly as discreditable to their authors, and ministering only to the morbid tastes of political enemies. I do credit the conclusions of the letter, without knowing the writer; that in Iowa there is a large class whose political service was at an early day, and whose character is unchallenged, that do not think expedient, nor do they desire, the renomination of President Grant. Their names are known to me, though their opinions may never be embodied, and with them I am in accord in this: that, beyond controversy, there is a wide conviction that self-perpetuation by power is the bane of our politics, and that a single Presidential term, when sixty thousand offices are at stake, is worthy of a trial. As a friend of the President, I do not choose to mention his vulnerable points of attack, and could hope that, without disparagement and party rancor, he would retire with civil as well as military honor. Before his nomination, it is said that he concurred in the one-term principle, and the late Secretary Stanton said to me that the conduct of President Johnson was accounted for in his desire to be his own successor,—an opinion which he said was held by General Grant, and it would seem that he might spare himself a kindred imputation, unless a united country calls for his renomination.

It ill becomes us to asperse him whom we have placed on a pedestal, nor need we be blinded to facts which concern our mutual honor and interest. We are not an united party as by the verdict of State elections, but have been fortunate in our candidates and State unity, on which it will be unsafe to predicate Presidential success.

Slavery is dead; the war is over; and there is no strict party concord on once great questions. The last National Democratic Convention was quite as pronounced in favor of a Tariff as the State of Iowa at its late Convention; while Tennessee and Virginia are no more Free Trade than Indiana or Illinois. Each party is for honesty, economy, and the national honor, in the platform; and, when the Executive takes up a once-fighting Rebel General for high office, and the Senate confirms him as repentant, it is vain to expect that any party catch-word will bring victory, or that we are forever to withhold our confidence and forgiveness from our neighbors once in the wrong, but now our equals in sobriety, intelligence, and patriotism. To me it is plain that, without more candor and less intolerance in our party, the question of the masses will be, "Who will give us the ablest and best Administration?" when assured that, if there is virtue in our party, it will have a working majority in the Senate and House for the next four years.

And what may be this choice? It is an idle boast that the verdict of the people is assured in the great pivotal States. I know there are bitter discussions, which it is asserted only a new candidate can heal. A hard name will not quell them, and the fear of "Rebel rule" will not coerce, since honored statesmen from many States are found who have only to be called to evoke the unity which is necessary to success. It is not *how* a nomination can be secured, but what policy or political alembic will bring into harmony the Germans, who regard the Representative Senator misused; what, if not too late, will reconcile the ardent friends of Senator Sumner and his associates, heal[ing] the New York breach, and leaving Pennsylvania and Indiana not the contested States, promising only defeat in the event of dependent nominations or the adoption of the "Passive policy."

The country was astounded that Missouri Democrats would leave their party and make Gratz Brown, the early and hated Abolitionist, Governor by a majority of tens of thousands over a worthy competitor; but if our party will forestall or avert a greater surprise, which requires less than the disintegration of 1 per cent of the national vote, it will accept no Civil Service panacea or one candidate in the field to exclude all others, but rather make choice of a statesman, not in the supposed interest of individuals, but of the nation.

The eleven States west of the Mississippi River have never yet furnished a President or Vice President, and might not James Grimes become a leader? True, he voted against impeachment, and Democrats say he was the first of heroic Americans. He resigned his Senatorial position, and our Republican press forgot or forgave his vote, and with one acclaim placed his name high on the roll of statesmen.

James F. Wilson, too, the country knows to regard for long and able service, who refused Cabinet positions, being too poor to accept the honor. Prominent persons in many States, I know, are anxious for his nomination, and express themselves after the manner of General A. C. Harding, one of the truest and most potential of men in Illinois: "Wilson would carry our State and others which Grant cannot. He has no element of weakness. I served with him in Congress." And why should there be a studied ruling out, in view of the divisions of merits and availability, of Senator Trumbull, at the head of the Judiciary Committee; of Greeley, the head of our American press; of Boutwell, our Minister of Finance; and Senator Wilson, and Colfax, with others whose leadership might assure unity and rally to victory.

Never regarded as a very apt follower of public opinion, reaching conclusions I am frank to express them, though my motives may be aspersed, which can be done with less effort than a thinking people can be convinced that we are sailing, as a party, on that smooth political sea of which the soothsayers of the time write and pleasantly dream. Yours,

J. B. GRINNELL.

—The celebrated Canadian bull, London [illegible], a thoroughbred Cotswold buck, and a Berkshire boar, have recently been purchased in Canada for use in Southwestern Virginia. London is believed to be beyond all doubt the finest animal on the American continent. Having carried off the premiums from all competitors in Canada, he now makes his appearance in Virginia with new laurels.

RESTAURANTS.

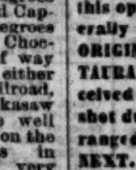
The Great
BUFFALO HUN[T]

The GRAND DUKE ALEXIS, Lieu[t]. General SHERIDAN, and SPOTTED [TAIL] regret such a small number of the [illegible] of Chicago were able to participate [in the] above hunt. They would, however, [take] this opportunity to inform the peo[ple gen]erally that the proprietor of the ORIGINAL 25-CENT CALIFORNIA [RES]TAURANT, 53 South Canal-st., has [re]ceived one of the largest and best [illegible] shot during the season, and that he [has ar]ranged to have it roasted on TH[illegible] NEXT.

N. B.—Although the Mayor and Aldermen [are ex]pected at Dinner, yet visitors need have no [illegible] "The Fire Limits Question" will not be d[illegible] this occasion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

U. S. Government Artificial Limb [illegible]



737 Wabash av. and 79, 81 and 83 [illegible] st, Chicago. The largest, oldest [illegible] complete manufactory of the [illegible] United States. We manufacture [illegible] all kinds of surgical and orthop[illegible] ments, crutches, trusses, [illegible] Address all communications to J. [illegible] S. Commissioner, corner of [illegible] av. Chicago. N. B.—Best artificial [illegible] FIVE YEARS, $75.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

...ment Artificial Limb Man...

...Wabash av. and 79, 81 and 83 ...Chicago. The largest, oldest, ...plete manufactory of the kind ...ted States. We manufacture ...kinds of surgical and orthopedic ...s, crutches, trusses, canes, ...munications to J. E. GARDNER ...corner of Sixteenth-st. ...P. S.—Best artificial legs, with...

A BLOODY DEED.

A Young Man Shoots His Sister, Her Two Children, and Himself.

A Lunatic with a Revolver.

From the Louisville Courier, Jan. 22.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning a horribly tragic affair took place in the east end of the city. At the foot of Clay street, near the creek is a grocery occupied by a German citizen named Green. Mr. Green is a respectable, well-to-do resident, and is married to the sister of a young man named Theodore Thome, who belongs to a German family of good repute in the city. Thome, who has never been married, has been living with Mr. Green, and was formerly in partnership with him; but that connection has been dissolved for the last twelve months, owing principally to the state of mind in which young Thome has been. The latter, however, still lived with his brother-in-law and has been suffering for some time from mental insanity, produced, it is hinted, by youthful indiscretions of a painful character. He has suffered from lassitude, indifference to the enjoyments of life, restlessness of character, and all those fearful signs which accompany the disease, mental and physical, engendered by a disregard of the laws of natural life. He was attended by Dr. Cook, and it is surmised that the embers of insanity were fanned into flame by an eager perusal of pseudo-medical books which treat of diseases connected with the excess, and these are presumed to have exercised a terrorism over his mind which finally caused reason to abdicate her throne, and led him to the perpetration of the horrible outrage which yesterday shocked the community.

The Green family lived up stairs, over the grocery store, and at 10 o'clock yesterday morning young Thome went into the apartment where his sister and her two daughters were, apparently in his usual state of mind. Mr. Green was also near at hand, but there did not appear to have been any suspicions in the minds of the unfortunate young man's relatives that he intended to commit any violence. After a family talk with his sister, he, without any threats—as far as we can ascertain—drew out a seven-barrelled revolver and fired two shots at her in rapid succession. One shot took effect in the pit of her stomach, penetrating the intestines, and the second shot in the hip. Uttering piercing screams, Mrs. Green fell to the floor, bathed in blood. Her daughter, Wilhelmina, aged 13 years, ran forward to help her mother, and Thome, who was now in a paroxysm of insane and homicidal frenzy, turned on her and deliberately shot her also in the pit of the stomach, inflicting a very severe wound. Another daughter, Lavinia, 8 years of age, also ran up, and was fired at by Thome, the shot striking her at the back of the hip. Mr. Green, hearing his wife and daughters screaming, rushed into the apartment, and was nearly paralyzed to find them lying on the floor in a pool of blood, while Thome, whose eyes scintillated with frenzy, as soon as he caught sight of his brother-in-law, pointed the weapon at and would have shot him too, had not Mr. Green managed to strike the weapon to one side. At this Thome exclaimed, in a very excited manner, "I came here on purpose to kill you and all the family!" and, baffled in his attempt to shoot his brother-in-law, put the pistol to the right side of his own head and fired, but the ball, as it afterward appeared, only grazed the bone and glanced off. He then rushed past Mr. Green like a maniac, and went up the street as far as Dr. Cook's surgery, on Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. When he arrived there Dr. Cook was absent, and there was only a negro boy in the surgery. Thome, who had been running until he was breathless, was very much excited, but sat down and waited for Dr. Cook. That gentleman soon afterwards arrived, and on seeing Thome in the surgery said:

"Hallo, Thome! What has brought you here?"

"Oh, Dr. Cook," said the young man, "I'm shot!"

"And who have you been shot by?" asked the doctor.

"Oh," said Thome, with his countenance convulsed with emotion, "I did it myself. I shot my sister and the girls, but did I not see them fall, and somebody must have been playing with the pistol."

He then ejaculated, "My God!" and, rocking himself with his face in his hands, began to cry piteously, as if in great distress and agony of mind. He was taken off to the hospital by direction of Dr. Cook, who does not entertain the slightest doubt of his insanity. Some time ago he informed Thome's friends that he expected him to commit suicide.

Soon after the shooting had taken place, the whole neighborhood was aroused, and Dr. Kerns hurried to the spot to give surgical aid to the sufferers. He states that the wounds of Mrs. Green and the eldest daughter, Wilhelmina, are of a bad character, and the bullets have not yet been extracted. It is highly probable that they will succumb to their injuries. The little girl Lavinia is not so badly wounded, and will recover. The affair has caused some excitement in the district, and coming close upon the heels of the large conflagration at Butchertown, just adjacent, is a confirmation of the proverb that "it never rains but it pours;" that one catastrophe never takes place but there is always sure to be an accompanying sensational occurrence.

We are informed by persons who have been in the company of Thome, that he was of a shy, nervous nature, very much averse to the society of women, having fitful gleams of something approaching jollity now and then, but soon relapsing into his normal, saturnine and melancholy condition of mind. He seems to be a young man of moderate good looks, and fair clerical abilities, having been able to earn as much as $125 a month as clerk; but he displayed an unusual restlessness of disposition, felt thoroughly unhappy and dissatisfied. About six weeks before the occurrence he suddenly left Louisville and took a flying excursion to St. Louis, from there going to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and other places in the East, his purpose, if he had any, being apparently to dissipate a morbid ennui of life which had seized upon his mind. We are informed that he wrote a letter from St. Louis to his brother, Mr. Jacob Thome, Market street, near Nineteenth, in which he stated that he suspected Mr. Green and his sister were trying to poison him. It is plain that some morbid frenzy or fancied wrong must have worked upon his brain to give the terrible bias to his insanity, which is evinced by the bloody deed he committed.

We are informed that Thome will be brought up at the City Court to-morrow morning, before Judge Price, when an application will be made to send him to the Lunatic Asylum.

A reporter visited Mr. Green's residence last evening about 9 o'clock, and found Mrs. Green lying in a very critical condition, but able to converse with those around her, although not able to give a very clear account of the matter. From the statements made by her, it appears that there were indications on the part of Thome for sometime back, which she thinks shows a premeditation on his part. There had, however, been no provocation on her part, and she is a kind, amiable woman. Both she and her husband have done all they could to make Thome comfortable, and Green, who wishes to retire from the grocery business and devote himself entirely to his proper trade as a pianoforte maker, offered Thome the reversion of the business. Mrs. Green thinks now that the idea of shooting or making away with the family had been revolving in her brother's mind for some time, though of course the family never placed any stress on Thome's strange manner, or guarded against such a possibility. Dr. Kerns says Mrs. Green and her eldest daughter are in a critical condition, but they will live, at all events, twenty-four hours longer. The youngest daughter is not in danger.

Mrs. Green is about 35 years of age, and both daughters are well educated girls. The husband and father, it is needless to say, is almost distracted with grief.

It is also said that another of Mr. Green's children, a little boy about 3 or 4 years of age, had a narrow escape from being shot by Thome. The report is that he was in the room when the shooting was taking place, and Thome made an attempt to shoot him but he escaped by creeping under the bed.

According to Dr. Kern's statement, Thome, after shooting his sister and the children, shot himself before Mr. Green entered the room, as his face is said to have been covered with blood when Green encountered him.

After being removed to the City Hospital, Thome was placed under the care of Dr. Gauthrie, one of the resident medical officers. After his paroxysm was over he became very quiet, and slept soundly during the day. He was placed in a room in the basement, and attendants looked carefully after him. He was very quiet as regarded the shooting, and made no statement about it. The ball he fired at himself did not inflict a serious wound, and only rendered a bandage necessary. A reporter visited the hospital last night about 11 o'clock, and saw him. He was lying awake in bed, and on being asked how his head was, said it was better, but he had a wearied, haggard look, his countenance was of a deathly sallow tint; and his eyes, which are of a deep black color, were restless, and had a preternaturally brilliant look about them. When asked if he had had a quarrel with his sister previous to the shooting, he said not particularly, and passed his hand in a weary manner over his temples and further questioning was useless. He is evidently suffering from mania, the result of mental and physical irritation. He was never a drinking man, and there was no earthly motive apparent to induce him to commit the horrible deed, so that the terrible affair will probably be placed in the category of those strange crimes of which our humanity is guilty when laboring under mental derangement.

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On and after Monday, Jan. 29, all freight for shipment to points on the GALENA and IOWA DIVISIONS of this company, and its connections in Iowa, will be received at the New Freight House, at the old site, corner of North Dearborn and North Water-sts.

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GENERAL NOTICES.

COOPERS, ATTENTION!

There will be a joint convention of Coopers' Unions Nos. 2, 3, and 14, at Workingmen's Hall, 368 and 370 West Twelfth-st., corner of Waller, this evening, at 7½ o'clock. All members are requested to attend. By order of D. W. B., Acting C. D.

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ALPHEUS HARDY,
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Receivers of the New England M. M. Ins. Co.
Boston, Jan. 20, 1872.

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The undersigned is authorized, by WM. C. RALSTON, to buy claims against the PACIFIC INSURANCE CO., of San Francisco, and for a short time can be found at No. 472 Wabash-av., Room 4, up stairs.
CHAS. A. LATON.
Jan. 21, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
324 West Monroe-st.,
CHICAGO, Jan. 18, 1872.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Republic LIFE Insurance Company will be held at its office, in Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m. Yours, truly,
JOHN V. FARWELL, President.

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OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Office, No. 30 West Madison-st., 3d floor, Chicago.

All persons having claims for loss or unearned premium against this Company, who have or are willing to accept the terms of compromise proposed by the Company, are requested to immediately present their claims for payment to the undersigned.
ROBERT E. DAY.

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I will pay cash for Adjusted Claims in above company for two days only. S. A. ROTHERMEL, Room 5, 34 South Clinton-st.

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AT THE MEETING of Policy-holders in the above Company on Saturday eve, definite action was had to prosecute their interests. All interested who did not participate will meet on Wednesday, Jan. 24, at 7:30 p. m., at 70 West Lake-st. Come prepared with Policies and assessment of one per cent. By order of the Committee.

REPUBLIC

INSURANCE COMPANY. Wanted to purchase $75,000 of adjusted claims of the above company. PAYNE & GRAY, Architects, 594 Wabash-av.

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Republic Ins. Co.

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We will buy, for cash,

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO.'S

Certificates of indebtedness, 4, 8, and 12 months.
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Lumberman's Insurance Co.

Certificates bought at highest cash rates.
SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys,
23 West Madison-st.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

I continue to buy the claims of those who settled at 25 cents, also the scrip.
B. D. STILES, 534 Wabash-av.

State and Garden City

Policies will be bought this week only.
SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys,
23 West Madison-st.

BUFFALO INSURANCE COMPANIES.

We will buy for a few days adjusted claims against either of the three Buffalo Companies now in Bankruptcy.
H. M. KINNE.
Jan. 20, 1872. P. M. BRUCE, 78 Randolph-st.

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TERRA COTTA.

Window and Door Caps, Belt Courses, Cornices, Brackets, Chimney Tops, Vases, Hanging Baskets, &c

CHICAGO TERRA COTTA CO.,

Factory and Office, near the corner Sixteenth and Reuben-sts.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONE

FOR SALE.

Several cords of Building Stone, suitable for foundation walls, can be had of CARTER, at the Tribune Building, corner of Madison and Dearborn-sts. The stone can be seen on the rear of the lot No. 76 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD.

80x100, corner LaSalle and South Water-sts.

TERMS—20 YEARS.

Apply to C. B. FIELD & CO.,
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H. H. CHANDLER, Authorized Advertising Agent for all Chicago Daily papers, and receives advertisements for insertion in any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. Office, 43 South Canal-st.

Abstracts of Title.
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JONES & SELLERS, 230 West Randolph st.

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J. H. LAWRENCE & CO., 250 East Lake-st.

Architects.
E. BURLING & CO., 16 Congress st.
GEO. C. GARNSEY, 472 Wabash av.
HENRY L. GAY, Room 5 Board of Trade.
W. L. B. JENNEY, 12 Peck-court.
MERIAM & STREET, 34 South Canal st.
JAMES MURDOCH, 374 Wabash av.
W. H. PHELPS, 294 1-2 Michigan-av.
ROSS & WILCOX, 34 South Canal st.
S. M. RANDOLPH, Reed Bldg., Randolph & Jefferson.
ADAM J. ROBB, 274 Wabash av.
JAMES R. WILLETT, 45 Hubbard court.
JOHN K. WINCHELL, 480 State st.

Auction and Commission.
PETER SMITH (late 73 Clark), 122 Blue Island av.

Artists' and Painters' Materials.
JEVNE & ALMINI, 509 State st.
C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO., Mich. av. cor. Washington st.

Assayer and Analytical Chemist.
C. GILBERT WHEELER, s. w. cor. Wab. av. & 23d.

Agricultural Implements.
ATWATER & CO., 178 E. Randolph st., old stand.

Bags and Wrapping Paper.
GEO. B. NOYES & MESSINGER, 441 and 443 W. Lake.

Banks.
J. M. ADSIT, 326 Wabash av.
BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 134 West Twelfth st.
A. C. & O. F. BADGER, 367 Wabash av.
CHICAGO SAVING INST. & TRUST CO., 125 W. Ran.
CUSHMAN & HARDIN, 10 N. Canal.
FOURTH NATIONAL, 475 Wabash av. Also, BRANCH corner Canal and Washington sts.
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, S. W. cor. Hal. & Rand.
MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, 14 Congress st.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 64 S. Halsted.
SECOND NATIONAL, 45 West Washington st.
SCANDINAVIAN (Fred. S. Winslow), Nixon Bdg.
S. A. LUCKEY & CO., ... State.
Normal Banking Co. SAVINGS BANK; office at Fourth National Bank.
THE COMMERCIAL LOAN CO., 126 Archer av.
UNION INS. & TRUST CO.—Savings B—57 W. Mad.

Basket Manufacturer & Willow Dealer.
WM. POTTLE, 748 W. Lake st.

Bedding.
A. S. KEMAY & CO., 217 West Madison st.

Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 23 West Randolph st.
RUBBER CLOTHING CO., Mich. av. and Harrison.
C. L. RICE & CO., corner Canal and Harrison sts.

Belting Manufacturers.
MUNSON & CO., 14 and 16 West Randolph st.

Billiard Table Manufacturers.
STEPHANI & MORTZINGER (Phelan & Collender tables), 755 and 757 State st.

Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 11, 13, and 15 N. Desplaines st., and 541 Wabash av.
JOHN ATWATER, 112 Fifth av.
BLISS & SNOW, 66 South Canal st.
CLARK & EDWARDS, 198 West Randolph st.
CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO., 16 W. Rand.
R. R. DONNELLEY (Lakeside Press), 103 to 107 Canal.
EMERSON & FREEMAN, 109 West Madison st.
GAZETTE PRINTING CO., 68 South Canal st.
J. M. W. JONES, 63 S. Canal st. and 509 Wabash av.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 5 and 7 East Washington st.
MILLARD & DECKER, Mad. st., 2d door e. of bridge.
STYLES & POWLIS, S. W. cor. Wash. and Green.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., succeed Spalding & LaMonte, 102 South Canal st., and 324 Wabash av.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 27 S. Canal & 590 Wabash-av.
SMEAL, BRIGHAM & CO., 50 East Harrison st.

Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 469 Wabash av.
CHICAGO BIBLE SOCIETY, 194 West Madison-st.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 783 State st.
W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO., 5 & 7 East Washington.
THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 96 W. Randolph.

Boots and Shoes (Retail).
BULLOCK BROS., cor. Wab. & 21st, & 344 W. Mad. st.
P. HARKINS, 821 State and 344 West Randolph-st.
P. KELLER, 546 Wabash av.
J. B. LAMKIN, 157 West Madison st.
NASH & BURKE, 292 West Madison st.

Boots and Shoes (Wholesale.)
C. H. FARGO & CO., 575 State st.
GOLDMAN BROS., 735 Wabash av.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Mich. av., N. of Tremont.
McAULEY, YOE & CO., 200 Michigan av.
PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, Mich. av., op. Trem't.
C. O. THOMPSON & CO., 294 Mich. av. cor. Harrison.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, Mich. av. op Tr't.
M. D. WELLS & CO., 218 Wabash av.
WISWALL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, 221 Mich. av.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.
JOSEPH PRATT, 263 Mich av. bet Cong. & V. Buren.

Brick Machines.
U. S. BRICK MACHINE CO., 116 South Clinton-st.

Bridges, Roofs, and Turntables.
THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., 651 Wabash av.

Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
W. L. HUBBARD, 23 East Washington st.
Z. B. TAYLOR, 70 North Clinton st.

Building Felt.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.

Brass Founders.
WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 17 South Canal st.

Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers.
ANDERSSOHN & WISSELL, 179 No. Dearborn-st.

Canned Goods.
CHARLES W. GRAY, 206 West Washington-st.

Carpets.
DRAKE & WETHERELL, cor. Wab. av. and 21st st.
S. NICKERSON, 170 and 183 West Madison st.

Carpets, Bedding, &c.
E. F. HOLLISTER & CO., 10 and 12 North Canal st.

Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.

Cabinet Hardware.
J. L. WAYNE & SON, 14 North Canal st.

Carriage Hardware.
BUCHANAN, CARPENTER & CO., 77 East Lake-st.

Cement.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 106 E. Monroe st.

Cemeteries.
GRACELAND CO., 176 West Washington st.

Chemical Works.
HUYCK & KNOX, 35 W. Lake st.

Cigars (Wholesale).
R. W. TANSILL & CO., 517 State st. (temporarily.)

Cloaks and Cloakings.
J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., Michigan av. cor. Jackson.

Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 227 Wabash av.
WATERBURY CLOCK CO., 533 West Lake st.

Clothing Retail.
C. C. COLLINS (Boys'), 796 Wabash av.
H. H. HUSTED, 372 State st.
HATCH & CO., 192 West Madison st.
MARLEY & HULL, 122 West Madison st.
WITKOWSKY, formerly DeGraff (boys), 263 W. Mad.

Clothing (Wholesale).
CLEMENT, MORTON & CO., Mich. av., cor. Adams st.
H. W. KING & CO., 34 and 36 South Canal st.
TUTTLE, THOMPSON & WETMORE, 479 to 483 State.

Clothiers (Wholesale).
LEOPOLD, KUH & CO., 170 Michigan av.
CHAS. P. KELLOGG & CO., Wabash av & Wash. st.

Cloths, Cassimeres, etc.
BIDDLE & HUNT, 17 South Halsted st.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 566 Wabash av.

Coffee, Teas, Spice, &c.
CROCKER & COOK, 289 South LaSalle st.
PHOENIX MILLS, 14 to 18 River st.

Commissioner of Deeds.
PHILIP A. HOYNE, Room 3 Congress Hall.
SIMEON W. KING, 178 West Madison-st.

Commission Merchants.
BENNETT & KRESSER, 11 Board of Trade Building.
G. D. DICKINSON, 297 Michigan av.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., 45 S. Canal st., Room 1.
FRANCIS & WEBBER, 58 and 60 West Madison st.
C. S. HUTCHINS & CO., 97 West Madison.
MUNN, NORTON & SCOTT, 17 & 19 Cent. Union Blk.
NORRIS, WARD & CO., 122 West Washington st.
C. A. MAIR & CO., 232 East Washington st.
GEO. McKINNEY & CO., (grain) 289 E. Randolph st.
POPE & DAVIS, 43 W. Washington st.
PHILLIPS & CARMICHAEL, 34 and 36 Canal st.
REDMOND & CO., s. side Mich. av., N. of Congress st.
RUMSEY, WILLIAMS & CO., 43 S. Canal st., Room 1.
STILES, GOLDY & McMAHAN, 63 and 67 Market st.
H. P. STANLEY & SON (Fruit), 264 Mich. av., Lake F.
TREGO, KELLOGG & CO., 16 Board of Trade B'ld'g.
UNDERWOOD & CO., 75 Market st.
WALLACE & HENDERSON, Central Union Block.

Cordage, Twines, and Duck.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market st.

Confectioner.
C. F. GUNTHER, corner State and Twentieth sts.

Confectionery (Wholesale).
M. E. PAGE & CO., 55 S. Green st.
DAWSON & SHILDS (Late 17 S. Clark), 83 S. Green.

Cotton and Woolen Manf'rs Supplies.
ENOS BROWN & CO., 58 South Canal st.

Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.
BEARD, SAVAGE & HEARD, 70 West Washington.
BURLEY & TYRRELL, 274 to 78 Wab. av., Room 5.
HINRICHS & SONTAG, 656 State st.
F. & E JAEGER, cor Canal & Taylor, office 41 W. Lake.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 334 South Canal st.
KETCHUM & MARTIN, 201 E Madison st.
S. B. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe st. and Michigan av.

Cutlery and Firearms.
BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 1052 Indiana av.

Cutlery (Wholesale).
RANDALL, HALL & CO., 215 West Lake st.

Coal Dealers.
WALDRON, NIBLOCK & CO., foot of Kingsbury st.

Dentists.
J. B. BELL, 487 Wabash av.
GEO. H. CUSHING, 580 Michigan av.
J. N. CROUSE, 652 Wabash av., bet. 13th and 14th sts.
M. B. CLEVELAND, 307 West Monroe st.
M. S. DEAN, 586 Michigan av., bet. 15th and 16th sts.
ELLIS & HAMILTON, 964 Wabash av.
L. EATON (for. 94 Wash.), Cottage Grove-av., cor. 28th.
E. HONSINGER, office and residence 280 Park-av.
GEO. G. LEWIS, 245 W Madison (over J. B. Shay's).
J. L. NEWMAN (with O. B. Snyder), 50 W. Madison.
EDMUND NOYES, 209 West Washington-st.
SAMUEL B. NOBLE, 853 Wabash av., cor. 18th.
M. W. SHERWOOD, 479 Wabash av.
E. D. SWAIN, 63 Aberdeen st.
J. F. THOMPSON, 10 North Carpenter-st.

Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 121 Eighteenth st.

Druggists (Retail.)
BLISS & SHARP, corner Wabash and 23d st.
BUCK & RAYNER, 819 State st., corner Sixteenth.
J. PARSONS, 864 Wabash av.

Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, 619 State st.
LORD, SMITH & CO., Washington st, near Mich. av.
TOLMAN & KING, 53 West Lake st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wab & 18th.

Druggists' Glassware.
STUTTS & OSBORN (New York), 253 Michigan av.

Druggists' Sundries and Notions.
BLISS & TORREY, 25 Market-st.
GILLETT, TITUS & CO., opp. 206 Michigan av.

Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW, 123 and 124 Mich. av.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 239 Wab. av. & 136 22d st.
C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO., cor Congress & State.
RICHARDS, CRUMBAUGH & SHAW, 345 Wab. av.

Dry Goods (Commission).
SHOENFELD BROS. & CO. 276 State st.

Dyers and Scourers.
COOK & McLAIN, 362 State st., and 96 W. Madison st.
AUG. SCHWARZ, 264 W. Madison and 297 & 352 State.

Engravers and Die Sinkers.
S. D. CHILDS, JR. & CO., 28 Kinzie cor. Kingsbury st.
A. J. MARKS, 707 Wabash av.
ALEX. PAGE & CO., 72 West Washington st.

Engravers (Wood).
BOND & CHANDLER, 119 W. Washington.
A. HAAS, s. w. cor. Lake and Canal, Room 5.

Engines (Saw and Grist Mills.)
C. & G. COOPER & CO., 10 and 12 West Randolph st.

Farm Wagons.
PETER SCHUTTLER, 94 and 96 S. Clinton st.

Fire Brick.
ROBINSON & SON, 216 E. Madison (old place).

Fish (Wholesale).
R. E. BROMILOW & CO., 239 South Desplaines st.

Foundry.
STAR FOUNDRY & IRON WORKS, 217 & 219 S. Clinton.

Fruits and Fancy Groceries.
MATTHEW GRAFF & CO., 79 and 81 So. Market st.
L. A. TALCOTT, 75 East Twelfth st.

Furniture.
A. H. ANDREWS, 125 and 127 Washington st.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 322 Michigan av.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14 and 16 North Canal st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 301 Michigan av.
WM. W. STRONG, 359 to 363 W. Randolph st.; branch salesroom cor. Wabash av. and Twenty-second st.

Furniture Manufacturers.
BOWLES & BATES, rear 112, 114, and 17 So. Canal-st.

Gas Companies.
ILL'S PNEUMATIC GAS CO., 243 & 245 So. Clark-st.

Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
GEO. P. COSTIGAN & CO., 188 West Randolph st.
GAS SUNLIGHT APPARATUS DEPOT, 15 29th st.
WM. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.
N. PEREBURG'S SONS, 177 ...
J. WINGRAVE, JR. & CO., 239 Mich. av. (lake front).
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 322 Michigan av.

Gents' Furnishing Goods (Wholesale).
PAMON, TEMP, E & CO., 55 and 61 W. Washington st.
HART BROS., 174 Mich. av., bet. Adams and Jackson.
WM. G. WHITE & CO., 125 Michigan av.

Grocers (Wholesale).
Durand Bros. & Powers, } Now DURAND & POW..
Durand, Powers & Mead. } ... Mich. av.
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opp. 224 Michigan av.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin sts.
D. W. DOANE & CO., cor. Michigan av. and Peck court.
IMAN, ALLEN & CO., 253 Michigan av.
JAS. FORSYTH & CO., 148 and 150 W. Lake st.
FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO., opp 251 Mich av.
GRAY BROTHERS, 273 Michigan av.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 134 Michigan av.
HARMON, MESSER & CO., 2 Market st.
KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO., 14 to 18 River st.
RUSSELL BROS., 45 and 47 South Canal st.
W. F. McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor of Union Coffee and Spice Mills, 728 State st.
McKINDLEY, GILCHRIST & CO., Monroe cor. Wab.
REED & HIGGINS, s. w. cor. Washington & Green.
W. J. QUAN & CO., 80 River st.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, cor. Wash. & Mar.
J. W. STEARNS & SONS, 42 North Desplaines st.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 45 South Canal st.
P. E. WILLARD & CO., 125 ... Throop st.

Grocers (Family).
JAMES E. HODGES, 872 State st.
STANTON & CO., cor. Indiana av. and 22d st.

Grain and Provisions.
D. H. DENTON & CO., 14 Central Union Block.

Gold Pens and Pencils.
AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO., 123 West Washington st.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Brewers (Wholesale and Retail).
P. GILLESPIE, 1066 State, cor. Twenty-second st.

MANDARIN T WAREHOUSE, 25 W. Randolph st.

Gun Powder.
"DU PONTS" GUN POWDER, 305 Michigan av.

Guns and Sporting Goods.
E. E. EATON, 734 State st.
EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 132 West Randolph-st.

Hardware (Retail).
H. W. COOLIDGE, 389 West Madison-st.

Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale).
WM. BLAIR & CO., 20 and 22 South Canal st.
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.

Hardware (Wholesale).
BRINTNALL, TERRY & SELDEN, 57 West Lake.
HIBBARD & SPENCER, Mich. av., near Randolph.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 147 Michigan-av.
HUNT & LOCKETT (Builders'), 78 Lake-st.
LABAREE & NORTH, 45 W. Lake st.
MARKET, ... & CO., 325 and 327 State st.

Hats, Caps, and Furs (Retail).
BISHOP & BARNES, 489 Wabash av.
BREWSTER (opp. Field, Leiter & Co.), 20th & State.
MACKENZIE, 78 W. Madison and 653 State st.
THOS. B. MORRIS, 273 West Madison st.
JAMES A. SCOTT, 294 Madison st.

Hats, Caps, and Furs (Wholesale).
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington st.
KING BROS. & CO., 547 Wabash av.

Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, 141 23d st. and 291 W. Madison st.

Hair Goods and Jewelry.
F. CAMPBELL, 112 Twenty-second & 313 W. Madison.

Harness, Saddlery, &c.
BOYNTON & NOYES, 59 State st.

Hides, Pelts, and Tallow.
CHANDLER & BOYNTON, 49 South Canal st.
J. JONAS & CO., 248 Michigan av.

Highwines.
KILIAN BROS., 49 South Market st.

Hoisting Machines.
J. W. REEDY, 83 & 85 Illinois st.

Homoeopathic Pharmacy.
HALSEY BROS., 794 State st.

Hops and Malt.
HULL LIDELL & CO., 9 Michigan ave.

Insurance (Fire).
O. W. BARRETT & CO., 393 Wabash and 15 Canal.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal st.
NORTH MISSOURI (Tiffany & Co.) 113 W. Wash. st.

Insurance (Life).
CHICAGO LIFE, 29 Central Union Block.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, 579 Wabash av.
CHARTER OAK LIFE, 362 West Washington st.
ECONOMICAL MUTUAL, 473 Wabash av.
ECLECTIC (AUG. JOHNSON), 479 Wabash av.
JOHN HANCOCK MUT., of Boston, 669 Wab. av.
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 151 22d st.
MANHATTAN (E. L. MILLER), 45 Desplaines st.
MUTUAL OF NEW YORK, 155 Washington st.
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 63 South Canal-st.
NATIONAL (Vermont), Room 4, cor LaSalle & Mon.
NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL, 481 Wabash av.
NEW YORK LIFE, O. F. Curtis, 50 West Madison.
PROTECTION LIFE, 239 West Madison.
REPUBLIC, 324 West Monroe st.
ST. LOUIS MUTUAL, 233 W. Madison.
SECURITY LIFE, 756 Wabash av.
UNION MUTUAL (L. D. Boone, Agent), 546 Wabash.
UNITED STATES (Samuel Green), 36 W. Washington.
WORLD MUT., of N. Y. (J. A. Closser), 1005 Wabash.
WASHINGTON (H. D. Penfield), 536 Wabash av.

Iron Manufacturers.
THE FORD MANF. CO., cor. Washington and Clinton.
LETZ & CO., Desplaines-st. near Wayman to Carroll.

Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 161 West Randolph st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan-av., nr Randolph.
HALE, AYER & CO., 19 Michigan av.
JONES & LAUGHLINS, 190 to 196 South Canal st.
J. M. WILLIAMS & CO. (closing), 45 S. Desplaines st.

Jewelers (Wholesale and Retail).
COGSWELL & CO., 306 West Madison st.
WM. B. CLAPP & BRO., 385 Wabash av.
GILES, 334 Wab. av., 347 W. Madison and 158 22d st.
GLASER, FIFIELD & CO., 205 Michigan av.
G. F. HAPPEL & CO., 270 W. Madison st.
C. A. MORRIS, 309 West Madison st.
WM. M. MAYO, cor. Wabash av. and 23d st.
J. R. MAYO & CO., 468 State and 37 W. Madison st.
N. MATSON & CO., 481 Wabash-av.
A. H. MILLER, 479 Wabash av.
B. F. NORRIS & CO., 465 Wabash av.
C. D. PEACOCK, 95 W. Madison-st.
RODDIN & HAMILTON, 946 State, & 300 W. Madison.
STARK & ALLEN, 353 Wabash av.
WENDELL & HYMAN, 696 Wabash av.

Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).
BROWN & BORNER, 309 Mich av., near Congress st.
CASE & SAVIN, 15 Congress st.
H. N. WHEELER & CO., 147 W. 12th st., cor. Clinton.

Law Booksellers.
CALLAGHAN & CO., 535 Wabash av.
E. B. MYERS, 1023 Wabash-av.
JAMES COCKROFT & CO., 499 Wabash-av.

Lawyers and Adjusters.
I. N. ARNOLD & GEO. I. WATERMAN, 481 Wab av.
FRANCIS ADAMS, 47 Peck court.
ALEXANDER & DEAN, 187 West Madison st.
JOHN C. BARKER, Room 3, 143 West Madison st.
BARKER & WAIT, 45 East Harrison st.
BRAGG & LOMBARD, 261 Wabash-av.
ANDREW J. BROWN, 34 Canal st., Room 13.
COUDY & CHANDLER, Central Union Block.
CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK, 454 Wabash av.
HOMER COOK, 135 West Monroe st.
CARTER, BECKER & DALE, 280 Wab. av. & 40 Canal.
JAS. R. DOOLITTLE and } 449 Wabash av., after June
JAS. R. DOOLITTLE, Jr. } 77 S. Clark st.
DENT & BLACK, 740 Wabash av.
GEO. C. FRY, 34 South Clinton st., Room 5.
ISRAEL HOLMES, 586 State st., near 19th st.
R. S. LEAKE, 14 Nixon Bldg, cor Monroe & LaSalle.
THOMAS S. McCLELLAND, 43 S. Canal.
MITCHELL & HANNAY, 494 Wabash av.
MOORE & CAULFIELD, s. e. cor State and Madison.
PETERS, SPARLING & APPLETON, 369 Wab. av.
RICABY & JOHNSON, 197 Twenty-second-st.
ROUNTREE & McHUGH, N. E. cor. LaSalle & Monroe.
W. J. ROBINSON, 350 Wabash av.
SMALL & INGALLS, 481 Wabash av.
SIDNEY SMITH, D. J. SCHUYLER, 586 State st.
SCAMMON, McCAGG & FULLER, 389 Wabash av.
TENNY, McCLELLAN & TENNY, 494 Wabash av.
TURNER, BRAWLEY & TURNER, Madison & Canal.
E. & A. VAN BUREN, 194 W. Madison st.
HENRY WALLER, 189 West Washington st.
A. N. WATERMAN, 135 West Monroe st.
WILLIAMS & THOMPSON, 534 Wabash av.
WILSON, PERRY & STURGES, 473 Wabash-av.
WAITE & CLARKE, Van Buren, bet. Wab. & Mich av.

Leather, Hides, and Tanners' Tools.
C. C. WALLEN & SON, 28 South Canal st.

Leather and Shoe Findings.
F. R. L. HARDENBERGH, 407 West Lake st.
D. MERGENTHEIM & CO., 219 Michigan av.
PAGE, BRO. & CO., 35 and 37 South Canal st.
TURNER, BRISTOL & RAY, 577 and 579 State st.

Liquid Slating School Black Boards, &c.
J. DAVIS WILDER, 273 West Randolph st.

Lithographing and Printing.
EZRA A. COOK & CO., 23, 25 and 27 N. Clinton st.
C. SHOBER & CO. (prop. Chi. Lith. Co.), 7 S. Jefferson.

Livery and Sale Stables.
M. C. WILBUR, cor Twenty-third and State sts.

Locksmith and Bell Hanger.
J. F. WOLLENSAK & CO., 157 W. Randolph st.

Lumber.
J. SLADE, with C. Mears & Co., 1 E. Kinzie st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
CHARLES NEALE, 188 Eighteenth st.

Map Publishers.
WARNER & BEERS (Maps), 62 and 64 West Lake st.

Malt.
L. C. HUCK & CO., 18th and Canal sts.

Machinery, Iron and Wood Working.
FRANK DOUGLAS, 59 South Canal-st.
C. L. RICE & CO., corner Canal and Harrison sts.

Millinery Goods.
HOPSON & Co., 309 Michigan av.

Millinery and Fancy Goods (Wholesale).
D. B. FISK & CO., 87 West Washington-st.
GAGE BROS & CO., 561 Indiana av.
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington-st.
MAYHON, DALY & CO., 148 Michigan av.

Mirrors, Mouldings, and Pictures.
RICE & THOMPSON, 319 West Madison st.

Newspapers.
TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal st.
WESTERN RURAL, H. N. F. Lewis, 407 W. Mad. st.

Organ Builders.
HENRY PILCHER, cor Washington and Western av.

Oysters and Fish.
F. J. RUTH SQUARE BRAND, 83 to 97 S. Canal st.
A. THOMAS & CO., 43 Eldridge ct., rear 543 Wab. av.

Oils and Gasoline.
KENLEY & JENKINS, 95 Market st.

Paints.
HEATH & MILLIGAN, 108 West Randolph st.

Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.
ARMSTRONG & CO., 334 State st.
CHASE, HANFORD & CO., 475 South Canal.
JNO. F. WEARE, 53 West Randolph st.

Paper Bag Manufacturers.
WHEELER & HINMAN, opp 212 Michigan av.

Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 and 24 North Desplaines st.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 344 and 346 Wabash av.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 17 South Jefferson st.
HAND & ELSWORTH, 141 West Randolph st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 57 North Jefferson st.
FRANK, FIELD & CONVERSE, 35 West Lake.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 57 and 59 West Lake st.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 5 E. Randolph st.

Paper Hangings and Window Shades.
J. J. McGRATH, 561 and 563 State.
F. E. RIGBY, 834 State st.
T. G. SHEPHERD, 622 State st.
D. T. WALKER, 666 Wabash av.

Paper Hangings and Bedding.
E. G. L. FAXON & CO., 654 Wabash av.

Paper Collars.
PHILA. COLLAR CO. (C. A. Watson), 696 Wabash av.

Pawnbroker.
A. GOLDSMID, 484 1-2 State st.
LAUNDER'S Loan Office, n. e. cor. Wab-av. & 22d st.
LIPMAN'S Money Loan Office, 814 Mich av nr 18th.

Photographic Artist.
E. L. BRAND, 596 Wabash av.

Physicians and Surgeons.
G. D. BEEBE, 953 Prairie-av.; A. G. BEEBE, 64 Park-av.
LYMAN WARE, J. S. SHERMAN, 138 State st.

Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.
J. BAUER, 279 and 614 Michigan av.
ESTY ORGANS (Storey & Camp), 409 W. Randolph.
W. W. KIMBALL, 610 Michigan av.
LYON & HEALY, Wab. av. & 16th st. and 297 W Mad st.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO'S, 651 Wabash av.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 81 Sixteenth st.
ROOT & CADY, 812 Michigan av.

Pig Iron, Rails and Coal.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 270 Wabash-av.
RHODES & BRADLEY, 66 Market, cor Washington.

Platers in Nickel.
NICKEL PLATING WORKS, 215 and 217 Clinton st.

Plumbers' Supplies.
W. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.

Printers, Job.
CRANDALL, 8 S. Jefferson st.
P. L. HANSCOM & CO., 228 Madison st.
HAZLITT & REED, 16 North Jefferson st.
HORTON & LEONARD, 10 North Jefferson-st.
J. S. THOMPSON, 55 and 57 S. Canal st.
H. WILLSON & CO., 53 West Lake st.

Publishers.
GOODSPEED (Books, Maps & Pictures), 21 S. Carpenter.

Pumps.
W. & B. DOUGLAS, 97 West Madison st., in alley.
C. B. JARVIS, Steam Boiler Feeders, 67 & 69 Canal-st.

Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 52 North Clinton st.

Railway Car Springs and Supplies.
CRERAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan av., foot Adams.
C. L. RICE & CO., cor. Canal and Harrison sts.
VOSE, DINSMORE & CO., 239 Michigan av.

R. R. Ticket Offices and Passenger Depots.
NORTH CHICAGO CITY RY. CO., 430 North Clark.

Raw Furs, Deerskins and Buffalo Robes.
HENRY A. BROMLEY, 7 S. Jefferson, nr. Randolph.
J. & A. BOSKOWITZ, 240 Lake st.

Rags and Metals.
J. B. BUTTERFIELD, cor. Wentworth-av. and 22d st.

Real Estate and Loan.
A. J. AVERELL, 600 Wabash av.
AYRES & KOFF, 548 Wabash av.
HEMAN BALDWIN, 617 Michigan av.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal st.
BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted st.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.
SAMUEL GEHR, 312 Wabash av.
W. M. HITT, 476 Wabash av., & 230 West Randolph.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington st.
GEORGE M. KEELER, 228 S. Halsted st.
E. F. MERRILL & CO., 123 West Washington st.
MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison st., Room 4.
OLINGER & BALLARD, 339 Wabash av.
ROZET & ELLIS, 373 Wabash av.
H. O. STONE, 273 Wabash av.
SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.
SCHRADER BROS. & CO., 123 W. Randolph st.
GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 50 East Harrison st.

Reapers and Mowers.
WARDER, MITCHELL & CO., 39 West Lake st.

Roofing Materials.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.

Restaurants.
THOMAS ANDREWS, 19 Congress, late 163 Dearborn.

Saddlery Hardware.
BRIGHAM & JONES, 14 West Randolph st.
HAYDEN & KAY, 47 West Randolph st.

Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).
DIEBOLD & KIENZLE, 445 State st.
HERRING & CO., cor. Fourteenth st. and Indiana av.
HALL'S SAFE AND LOCK CO., 199 West Madison st.
MARVIN & CO., 12 South Canal st.

Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 106 E. Monroe st.

Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.
G. H. C. WILLIAMS & CO., 156 North Desplaines st.

Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).
N. W. SPALDING & BROS., 33 and 35 N. Clinton st.

Saw Manufacturers.
BRANCH, CROOKS & CO., 4 Market st., near Lake.

Scales, Trucks, &c.
J. F. FORSYTH & CO., 34 South Desplaines st.
HOWE'S SCALES AND TRUCKS, 125 ... Mich. av.

Seeds and Implements.
JAS. P. BOGG & SON, 115 and 117 Kinzie st.
HOVEY & CO., 17 and 19 South Canal st.

Sewing Machines.
AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE, 154 South Halsted st.
"BLEES," J. H. LEROW & CO., 142 West Twelfth st.
ELLIPTIC, 283 West Madison st.
GROVER & BAKER, 98 W. Randolph, cor. Jefferson.
GOLD MEDAL S. M. CO., 308 W. Madison st.
MANHATTAN, 395 Wabash av.
SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 581 Wabash av.
SINGER (J. N. Wilkins), 31 South Desplaines st.
THE DAVIS S. M. CO., 74 S. Halsted st.
WHEELER & WILSON (FARRAR & WHEELER), 155 West Madison st.
WILLCOX & GIBBS S. M. CO., 578 Wabash av.

Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.
BELDING BROS. & CO., Michigan av., cor. Jackson.

Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
GEO. P. FOSTER, 12 Market st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market st.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Sewer Builders and Drain Layers.
CHARLES GLADDING, 35 South Market st.

Shirts and Mens' Furnishing Goods.
WM. H. HARRIS, 79 West Madison-st.
WILSON BROS., 581 Wab. av., and 93 W. Washington.

Show Cases.
P. BARCLAY, 161 State st. (old stand).
N. W. SHOW CASE MANF'G, 331 West Lake st.

Shutter Fastener.
FRANCIS' PATENT. Temporary Depot, 125 28th st.

Silver Plating and Bell Hanging.
D. A. FOOT & SON, 35 E. Harrison st.

Steam Fitting.
A. L. WINNE & CO., cor. W. Wash. & Michigan sts.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c.
EAGLE WORKS MANF'G CO., 34 South Canal st.

Stencils and Stock.
C. H. HANSON, 54 West Madison st.

Stencil Cutters.
D. G. GARRETSON & DeBARRY, 340 E. Madison.

Stoves (Wholesale).
J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal st.
S. H. RANSOM & CO., Michigan av and Washington.
TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 243 Lake st.
WHITE & BOSSMAN, 146 West Madison st.

Stoves (Retail).
BENJ. L. GLEAVES, 128 Fifth av.

Soaps (Toilet and Shaving).
PIONEER MANF. CO., 31 and 33 South Canal st.

Stoves and Furnaces.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier, nr Light-house.
A. E. LEAVENWORTH, 218 West Lake st.

Stoves and House-Furnishing Goods.
TILLOTSON & BROS., cor. Jackson & Michigan-av.

Tags.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal.
H. WILLSON & CO., 53 West Lake st.

Tin Plate and Metals, Tinned and Japanned Ware.
FRANK STURGES & CO., 269 and 271 W. Harrison.

Toys and Fancy Goods.
VERGHO, RUHLING & CO., Mich. av. nr V. Buren.

Tailors.
W. L. BARNUM, 473 Wabash av.
JOHN BEERS, 15 Congress st.
WM. N. CLINGMAN, cor. Wabash av. and 22d st.
S. F. COMSTOCK, 479 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. GODFREY, 867 Wabash av.
WM. H. GRUBEY, 176 West Washington st.
WM. GRUS & CO., 175 West Washington st.
JOHN B. HALL, 489 Wabash av.
CHAS. B. HYDE & CO., 63 S Halsted.
GEO. F. HAINES & CO., 17 Hamilton court.
J. S. McFARLAND, 217 West Madison st.
W. H. REID, Draper and Tailor, 127 Twenty-second.
JOHN STEVENSON, Central Hall, Wab.-av. & 22d st.
HENRY TURNER, 114 West Madison st.
R. J. WALSHE, 909 Wabash av.

Transportation.
GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH, 619 State st.

Trunk Manufacturers.
HASKELL & BRO., 476 Wabash av. and 64 S. Halsted.
CHAS. A. TAYLOR, 134 W. Rand. & 180 W. Madison.
CHAS. T. WILT, 395 Wabash av.

Trusses, Supporters, Elastic Stockings, and Braces.
BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, 148 W. VanBuren.
MARSH & BOWLES, S. E. cor. State and 19th sts.

Tobacco Manufacturers.
HIBBEN & CO., 46 LaSalle st.

Undertaker.
C. H. JORDAN, 88 Curtis, near Madison st.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph st.

Vinegar.
MEYER & LANG, 119 N. Halsted, nr. Milwaukee av.
CHAS. G. E. PRUSSING, 241 and 243 Wabash av.

Varnish Manufacturers.
BERRY BROS. (Detroit), Chicago, 249 & 248 S. Clark.

Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).
DEHAVEN & WALES, 44 LaSalle st.
SWAIN, BARNARD & CO., 36 and 38 Jackson st.
WOLF & MICHAEL, 11 and 13 W Madison.

Wire Cloths and Nettings.
CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 173 East Randolph st.

Wood and Willow Ware (Wholesale).
WARNER, MARSTON & FELIX, Mich av. & Jackson.
VOLLOR, DAVIS & CO., 45 and 47 South Canal st.

Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
NORTHWESTERN MANUF'G CO., 19 N. Jefferson.

Window Glass.
PAGE & SPRAGUE, 306 and 308 Wabash av.

Zephyr, Yarns, and Hosiery.
BURKITT & SUTTON, 259 W. Madison st.

AMUSEMENTS.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.

Brilliantly Illustrated!

ENTIRELY NEW!

PROF. W. C. RICHARDS, PH. D.

SOUTH DIVISION, Y. M. C. A.
First Baptist Church.

Jan. 29—"ABOUT THE SUN."
Jan. 30—"BEYOND THE SUN."
Feb. 5—"ABOUT THE POLES."
Feb. 6—"THE INVISIBLE TITIAN."

Tickets for the course, $1.00; reserved seats for the course, 50 cents extra; to be had at the reading-room, in the church, daily, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

WEST DIVISION.
Second Baptist Church.

Feb. 1—"THE MATTER KING."
Feb. 2—"THE MATTER QUEEN."
Feb. 3—Children's Matinee—"SCIENCE IN SOAP BUBBLES."

Tickets for both evenings, Feb. 1 and 2, 50 cents; reserved seats for both evenings, 25 cents. Children's Matinee, adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Halsted-st., near Madison.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF

Mr. ROBERT McWADE,

in his great impersonation of

RIP VAN WINKLE.

Every evening this week, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinee. Look out for "HELP."

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.

COR. THIRTEENTH-ST. AND MICHIGAN-AV.

THE LINGARDS.

First night of Robertson's comedy

DAVID GARRICK!

To conclude with

LINGARD'S SKETCHES.

Friday—Benefit of THE LINGARDS.
Saturday—Fashionable Lingard Matinee.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Colonel Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.

LAST WEEK OF

MARIETTA RAVEL!

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and Wednesday Matinee, the Grand Military Drama of the

FRENCH SPY!

And the elegant comedy of

DELICATE GROUND.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN,

The Greatest Living Tragedienne, NEXT MONDAY EVENING.

"An Evening with Shakespeare."

Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. For sale at Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av.; Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st.; Y. M. C. U. Rooms, 512 Wabash-av., and at Sturch's Drug Store, 59 West Madison-st.

CENTRAL HALL,

Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF

Manning's Minstrels!

HOUSES CROWDED!
EVERY ACT ENCORED!

All the favorites appear every evening and Saturday Matinee.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Unparalleled Success of the Great

ARLINGTON, COTTON & KEMBLE'S MINSTRELS.

The mirth-provoking bill of the season. First appearance of the great Tenor Ballad Singer Mr. L. H. SURRAGE. New Songs, new Dances, and new Witticisms. First week of Peter Pipes. First week of Scenes on the Calumet River. Obeying Orders received nightly with shouts of laughter. Saturday, Grand Matinee. Due notice will be given of the first appearance of the original Little Frauds, Harrigan & Hart.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

Miss A. C. MALLORY,
RESIDENCE—No. 1351 WABASH-AV.

Miss Mallory is desirous of forming a class, which shall be known as one of the best in the city. Hereafter pupils will NOT be received who wish to study music indifferently.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Our Regular Wednesday Sale.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS.

For this week will comprise a large and fine assortment of WELL SELECTED SEASONABLE GOODS, to which the attention of the city and country trade is called.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF

FURNITURE, Carpets and Crockery,

THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 9 1-2 a. m.

When we shall offer

Parlor and Chamber Suits, Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Chairs, &c.
1,000 Gilt Window Shades.
3,000 Yards Wool Carpet.
300 Bed Comforters, and
50 Crates Crockery in open lots.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

400 CASES

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Alaskas, &c.

To be sold AT AUCTION

On WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan. 24, at the Red Front Salesrooms, Nos. 2 and 4 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, WOOLLENS, &C.

To be sold AT AUCTION

On THURSDAY MORNING, Jan. 25, at the Red Front Salesrooms, 2 and 4 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION,

OF TWENTY-FIVE SLEIGHS,

At HAAS & POWELL'S, 20 West Madison-st., this Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Harry Reisener and John Van Deusen, have, by mutual consent, withdrawn as partners of our firm. The business will be conducted under the same name by the remaining partner.

Jan. 1, 1872. KEYSTONE COLLAR COMPANY.

FOREIGN.

Election Troubles in County Kerry, Ireland.

The Fenians Organizing in Support to the Home Rule Candidate.

More Rich Diamond Discoveries in Southern Africa.

Agents of Napoleon Sounding the Temper of French Army Officers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has memorialized the company for a reduction of the tariff on cable messages.

Rev. John Selby Watson, the wife murderer, has been granted a respite.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 23.—Arrived—Steamers Egypt and India.

News has been received of the wreck of the African mail steam packet McGregor Laird, on her way from the Cape of Good Hope to England, on the Guinea coast. The passengers and crew were saved.

The Tichborne case continues to attract attention. The claimant's chances are evidently weakening. The opening argument for the defence is still on. The court is daily crowded with spectators of high rank. The defence say they have three hundred witnesses. Revelations of an exciting character are to be looked for.

The steamers City of London and Ismania have arrived out.

Mr. E. B. Willyams, Liberal Member of Parliament, has passed off with a Conservative member in order to make a brief visit to the United States. He will visit the mines in Utah, and expects to be absent two months.

A deputation from the Anti-Slave Trade Society waited on Earl Granville, and made representations in regard to Spain's non-observance of the treaty for the suppression of the slave traffic. Lord Granville, in reply, said it was indubitable that Spain infringed on the treaty. But the matter was too delicate for interference by England at the present time, Spain having an insurrection on her hands. The British Minister at Madrid was doing his utmost to secure the observance of all treaty obligations. His Lordship, in conclusion, said he would consult with his colleagues before taking steps or pronouncing opinions as to the conduct of Spain.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The election excitement in Kerry runs dangerously high. It is reported that the Fenians are organizing mobs to support Blennerhasset, the Home Rule candidate, and that the priests are threatened with violence. Mr. Bright has written a letter to The O'Donoghue denouncing home rule.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope represent that rich discoveries continue to be made in the diamond fields; among others two diamonds had been found one thousand carats each. The President of Transvaal Republic had resigned his office, and the acting President repudiated his acts because he had exceeded his powers.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—While the Bishop of Exeter was presiding at a meeting in that city to-day, in favor of the passage by Parliament of a bill permitting the sale of liquors under certain restrictions, he was insulted and attacked by a number of men. Some friends of the Bishop's interfered for his protection, when the insults were renewed, and the meeting became very uproarious. Severe fighting ensued, and the police were called in and cleared the hall from the presence of the disturbers, several of whom were injured by the blows from the clubs of the policemen.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The London *Telegraph* of the 11th inst. says Mr. Scudamore reports that the total number of messages forwarded from postal telegraph stations in the United Kingdom, last week, was 217,518, being an increase of 61,400 over the corresponding period last year.

WEST INDIES.

SAN DOMINGO, Jan. 9.—General Cabrel has organized a Provisional Government.

PORT AU PRINCE, Jan. 9.—A new Ministry has been constituted.

HAVANA, Jan. 22, *via* KEY WEST, Jan. 23.—A correspondence has taken place between the Government of Santiago and the French Consul at Santiago de Cuba, relative to the escape of a gentleman named Figueras and several negro slaves to Jamaica on a French steamer. The Consul denies all responsibility on the part of his Government, because the police remain on the steamers during their stay at Santiago de Cuba. The demands of the Government have now reached the point that they inform the French Consul that the Spanish Consul, at Kingston, has been instructed to procure from the Government of Jamaica the return of Figueras and the negroes, and in the event of the request not being complied with, it will close the ports of the island to French steamers. The idea of reclaiming the political prisoners and three slaves from the British Government is considered absurd. The general impression prevails among intelligent merchants that the threat to close the ports is mere bluster, and that its execution is impossible.

The Cubans, on the 14th, captured and burnt the town of Guisa, killing a number of volunteers and regulars. The Spaniards sent for reinforcements, and reoccupied the ruins on the following day.

A party of Cubans captured a convoy of forty carts near Las Tunas. Several were killed on both sides. The Cubans outnumbered the Spaniards.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—It is reported that during the crisis caused by the fear of Thiers' withdrawal, agents of the Imperialists circulated among the officers of the army and sought to ascertain their disposition toward the Empire, and whether there was any feeling in favor of restoration.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The members of the party of the Right Centre in the National Assembly, offered to support Marshal MacMahon for Vice President of the French Republic, but the Marshal declined to be a candidate.

It is reported that Pouyer Quertier has definitely resigned the portfolio as Minister of Finance.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Mexican advices report that the revolution is assuming formidable proportions. The revolutionists have defeated the Government forces near San Luis. It is calculated that Trevino can concentrate 8,000 revolutionists to oppose any Government forces coming to the northern frontier. Great excitement is reported in the city of Mexico over a rumor that Diaz, with insurgent cavalry, was in the vicinity.

EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Jan. 23.—The steamship Nado, on her voyage to this port, encountered a heavy gale. The steamer was crowded with natives, many of whom were on deck. During the thickest of the storm, a sea swept the deck from stem to stern, and 35 of the native passengers were carried overboard and drowned.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 23.—Senor Herrera, the Ministerial candidate for President of the National Cortes, was defeated to-day. The election of Herrera was made a Cabinet question, and his defeat will probably lead to Ministerial changes.

ILLINOIS.

Fifth Annual Meeting of the Northern Illinois Horticultural Society.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRINCETON, Dec. 23.—The fifth annual meeting of the Northern Illinois Horticultural Society opened to-day, at the Court House, with a fair attendance. After calling the members to order, the President, Hon. Samuel Edward, delivered a welcome address. He referred them to an organization which he had the pleasure of attending over twenty years ago, the first of the kind in the Northwest, which was composed almost entirely of fruit-growers. Of the number who attended that meeting, we now lament the loss of Kennecott, Harkness, and other names dear to thousands who now enjoy fruits and flowers. The past year was one of instruction to horticulturists. He spoke of the necessity of planting more trees, on account of the destruction by fire of the trees most suitable to plant; of the good work being done by those in attendance; of the necessity of making horticulture a study in the State Normal Schools; of the propriety of organizing Farmers' Institutes; and of the legislation needed.

Among the distinguished men present were D. W. Adams, Secretary of the Iowa Horticultural Society; W. H. Ragan, Secretary of the Indiana Horticulture Society; B. Hathaway, of Michigan; Smiley Shepherd, Tyler McWhorter, and Arthur Bryant, ex-President, besides many of the horticulturists of the State and County.

The afternoon was devoted to reading and discussion on the birds, most of the discussions relating to bug-killers. It was asserted by some that half a dozen turkeys and ducks can be taught to keep a large potato field free from bugs.

The apple was spoken of in particular, by Tyler McWhorter and others.

In the evening M. L. Dunlap, of Champaign, and Dr. Andrews, of Marengo, read essays on fruits, &c.

The speeches were spicy and very interesting.

Insurance Companies Licensed—Suit for Damages—Personal—Certificate of Incorporation Filed.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 23.—The following insurance companies have complied with the laws of this State, and have received a license from the Auditor to transact business in Illinois for another year, viz.: Franklin, of Philadelphia; Rockford, of Rockford; Ætna, of Hartford; Girard, of Philadelphia.

The opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company vs. D. B. Smith, on appeal from Green County, has been filed. This case was a suit against the Railroad Company and Fry the conductor, for damages arising from putting Smith off the train. The Court below gave the jury instructions that in assessing the damages the liability of the defendants to pay damages might be taken into consideration. The appeal being taken, the Supreme Court has reversed and remanded the case, on the grounds that such instruction was erroneous.

Judge Drummond is in the city, and will preside over the United States Circuit Court during the trial of certain cases.

The Western Catholic Publishing Company, of Chicago, with a capital stock of $10,000, filed articles of incorporation to-day.

Connecticut Politics.

HARTFORD, Jan. 23.—It is probable that Governor Jewell and the rest of the State ticket will be renominated by the Republican State Convention to-morrow. Delegates to the National Convention will also be chosen. Speeches made to-night expressed cordial approval of President Grant's Administration, but it was urged that it is not wise to instruct the delegation to vote for any man.

Raid of Robbers in Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 23.—[illegible] at the mouth of the Rio Grande, was pillaged by thirty or forty outlaws last night. They claim to be revolutionists, but are only robbers under Juan Portinal and Sanchez Tercero, who were refugees in Texas until a few days since, when they crossed the Rio Grande at Ranchita, raised men, stole horses, and robbed houses in which one of the party was killed. They intended capturing a river steamer at Bagdad, with money. Their raid has no significance, except showing the weakness of the authorities and the lawlessness of the country.

KRIEGSSPIEL.

How to Fight a Pitched Battle Within the Reach of Any One.

From the New York Times.

There is a strange story about Philidor, the famous chess-player. As an army officer, having as yet no particular distinguishing talent, it was his good or bad fortune to be unhorsed on a certain battle-field, and to have been ridden over by a squadron of cavalry, and by a battery or so. Some fearful contusion of the brain was the result, but, if the tale is true, when recovering from his hurt, suddenly arose within him those wonderful powers of combination which found in chess their only development, and he became the great Cæsar of the checkered board. Whether Philidor, with the opportunity of directing his efforts to the strategy of the battle-field, would have turned out to be a second Maurice de Saxe, or a Marlborough, is quite doubtful. That both Frederick and Napoleon were really fond of chess rests on very uncertain authority; but that they never rose beyond the common level of mere journeymen players is very sure. To be beaten at chess implies nothing beyond that little disagreeable uncertainty that the conqueror possesses special brains of a peculiar quality, and save some very slight mental distress on the part of the conquered, the consequences are null and void. Differing, however, very much from chess is the game of *Kriegsspiel*, which might, so think German military authorities, by its thorough study and mastery, help some day to make the successful player a second Alexander,—in fact, have no other countries to conquer. Said to owe its origin from some methodical civilian, whose poor brains were undoubtedly addled by attempting to follow out the campaigns of the great Napoleon, and who, getting sadly bewildered in a maze of advances, retreats and situations generally, first thought of giving some practical form to the play of war by means of charts and figures; his son, an officer of rank in the Prussian service, has, by an ingenious method, given this game undoubtedly something of a scientific character. The play-board is a carefully-drawn military map. Now, an ordinary ordnance map (the Prussian one being eight inches to the mile, the English one rather smaller, and proved lately to be very much too small for practical use), covering a space of thirty miles, would be very bulky, and, as strategic operations embrace now, very often, areas of from one hundred to two hundred miles, it would take a good-sized drawing-room floor to spread it on. For pawns and rooks, kings, queens, and castles, we have armies, subdivided into batteries, squadrons, battalions, companies and sections, and even files of men can be handled. It takes a great many more than two people to play the game. There is a commander for both sides, and they have under them their subordinate officers. An umpire-in-chief and an umpire for each side are also necessities. Generally the umpire-in-chief gives to both sides some objective point to attain, and whoever accomplishes that is declared, if in accordance with the rules of the game, to be the victor. Each party has a map given to him, and makes his moves in private, when, at a certain time, both maps are disclosed. Anything like the *imprevu* which so often disturbs the battle-field is not counted in this mimic war. Here, we suppose, lies the great fault of the game, as far as instruction goes. To advance, to retreat, to check a dash at some weak point, to force a defile, presents in book study no great difficulty, but there are thousands of minor details, which ever must and will intervene, rendering game of this character but mere baby play, if intended for actual service. The *morale* of an army is everything. It may so much increase with a good breakfast, that 5,000 troops may defeat 10,000, while the same number of victorious troops, with the knowledge that but one more round of ammunition is in the cartridge-box, may be broken by an inferior force. In this game the questions of supply seem to be ignored, and all those immense advantages gained from spies and other secret sources of information. What real importance this game of *kriegsspiel* may have we do not know. It might be of service for the dry details of bringing troops into action, or for manœuvering for a position, but as for actual service in the battle field, where that unknown quantity, x, always exists, we should think it would be completely useless.

Some years ago, he had ushered into the world a series of books (awful delusion), which were to teach you all kinds of difficult arts at one perusal. Notably we remember two—*How to Swim Without a Master*, and how to fence under the same circumstances. We think very few people were induced to calmly strip, after leaving the book on the brink of the stream, and to plunge heroically in the waters; and, perhaps, nobody ever tried a bout at fencing with buttoned foils, even after a most careful annotation of the volume. We fancy that, even to military men, *Kriegspiel* must have something of this delusory character. As far as rigid tactics go, with the ideas of saving one's country, gunpowder and much damage of clothes, incidental to field days, this game of war may be of some practical use, but for actual strife we think the ordinary game of chess would be quite as profitable, besides being decidedly more amusing.

The Peabody Claims Against Virginia.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 18.

Three years ago, while on a visit to the White Sulphur Springs, George Peabody, the distinguished philanthropist, transferred to General Robert E. Lee, for the benefit of the Washington and Lee University, a claim which he held against this State, amounting, principal and interest, we believe, to about $100,000. This claim was presented to the last General Assembly by the proper officials of the institution we have named, and payment asked. Objections were raised by several members that there was actually nothing due to Peabody—the claims being based upon the loss of an amount of State bonds which were in *transitu* from England to the United States, on the steamer Arctic, which was wrecked off the coast of New Foundland, in the year 1854—the same bonds having come into the hands of said Peabody, through Selden, Withers & Co., just about the time of the failure of the firm, and in a manner to which created suspicion as to the liability of this State for their redemption.

In 1856 the Legislature was asked to make good the loss of Peabody, and the matter was referred to the Board of Public Works, which, after sending the Hon. Alexander R. Holladay to England to investigate the subject, submitted a report adverse to the claimant, and the House of Delegates thereupon rejected the petition of Peabody for reimbursement.

The subject was again referred to the Board of Public Works at the last session of the General Assembly, and they reported yesterday in effect that their partial examination had convinced them that the matter would require a deeper research and take more time than they would be able to give it, and they therefore recommended the appointment of a commission to solve the question of the liability of this State for the lost bonds.

In this position the claim now rests. We presume, however, that the commission will be soon created, and the affair heard and finally determined.

A Woman Kills a Man Because He Would Not Marry Her.

The Nashville *Banner* gives the following particulars of a horrible tragedy in Smith County, Tenn.: A private letter was received here, giving details of a murder committed recently at a tobacco-stripping, on the farm of Will. Cardwell, at which a good number of neighbors were present, and among them a negro man 80 years old. Some of those present, thinking to have a little fun at the expense of the old negro, commenced joking him about matrimony. He said that he did not know of any one to marry, whereupon one of the crowd suggested: "There's Moll Quails before you; why don't you marry her?" Casting a suspicious glance at Moll Quails, and surveying her leisurely from head to foot, he slowly remarked that he would not have her. At this the woman in question became enraged, and demanded an immediate explanation. He replied that it was useless for him to say why; the crowd well knew the reason. Considering this a reflection upon her character, the woman became furious, seized a stick and beat him over the head until she thought him dead, and without the least interruption from the bystanders, coolly strode out of the barn in which the altercation had taken place.

Having occasion to return to the barn, she stopped at the door to make an inspection of its interior, and observing that the old man was not dead, and that he had, notwithstanding his many wounds, arisen from where she had struck him down, she again seized the billet of wood and attacked him in the most ferocious manner, breaking his skull into fragments and scattering his brains and blood some distance from where he sat.

The Jews in the Holy Land and the Prince of Wales.

London Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

In addition to the prayers for the Prince which I have already sent you, and as one of the curiosities of our time, I append the following reply to the telegram of Sir Moses Montefiore, requesting public prayer in all synagogues in the Holy Land for the Prince of Wales, which has just arrived, and is published in the *Jewish Chronicle*:

"By the help of the Eternal God, who gives power to the faint, and who increases strength to them that have no might!" "My help cometh from the Lord who made Heaven and earth." "Seek the peace of the city, for in the peace thereof ye shall have peace." Jerusalem, the 3d day of Tebet, 5632 (Dec. 15, 1871). May peaceful salutations, like the dew of Heaven, descend on Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., the zealous promoter of peace.—Amen. We beg to inform you that your telegram, dated the 29th day of Kislev (Sunday, 10th December) has reached us just about the time appointed for the afternoon prayers. We immediately made its contents known to our brethren belonging to the several Ashkenazim congregations in the Holy City, and despatched special messengers to the Sephardim and Ashkenazim congregations dwelling in the holy cities of Hebron, Tiberias, and Safed. We then, conjointly with our learned and pious colleagues assembled in the Great Synagogue, gave orders to light up the candelabra in all the synagogues in the Holy City; opened the portals of the Holy Ark, and offered up a most fervent prayer for the speedy and perfect recovery of His Royal Highness, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, invoking the Holy One (blessed be His name!) to make him to live, to grant him health, to strengthen him, and to renew his youth. We also sent a congregation of pious and learned men to pray the whole night at the tomb of our mother Rachel (may her merit protect us!) while, at the same time, we ordered a congregation of equally pious and learned men to call upon our God, before the western wall of the ancient temple, from which spot, we are told by our ancestors, the Divine Glory never departed. And when we had concluded our heartfelt prayers for his Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, we implored God to cause His blessings to descend on Her Majesty, the mighty and most virtuous Queen Victoria (may her glory be exalted!) on Her Royal Highness, the Princess of Wales, and on every member of the royal family. Oh, that our prayers may have been favorably received in Heaven, and that we may yet hear the good tidings, "The Lord has strengthened the Prince of Wales upon the bed of languishing, and has completely restored him to health!" With sincere wishes for your own lasting happiness, crowned by the blessings of peace, we remain, esteemed Sir Moses, yours faithfully,

ABRAHAM ASKENASI, SHELOMO AMZLAG,
HAHAM BASHI, HAIM NISSIM BARUCH,
MOSES WINISTS, JACOB VALERO,
RAPHAEL MEYER PANIGEL.

P. S.—We have just received a messenger from the Holy City of Hebron, bringing a reply to our letter, in which we invited our brethren to pray for the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. They inform us that they have offered up their prayer immediately on receipt of our letter. May their prayer also be favorably received. Amen.

A Runaway Pond.

An East Hardwick (Vt.) letter to the Portland *Press* revives the following curious bit of local history: Long Pond, or as it is now better known, "Runaway Pond," is situated partly in Glover and partly in Greensboro'. This pond was one and a half miles long, and half a mile wide, and formerly discharged its water southerly into Lamoille River. On the 6th day of June, 1810, about fifty persons went to this pond for the purpose of opening an outlet to the north into Barton River, that the mills on that stream might receive an occasional supply of water. A small channel was excavated, and the water commenced running in a northerly direction. It happened that the northern barrier of the pond consisted entirely of quicksand, except an encrusting of clay next to the water. The sand was immediately removed by the current, and a large channel formed, and the crust of clay was incapable of sustaining the mass of water and broke, so that the whole pond immediately took a northerly course, and in fifteen minutes' time the bottom of the pond was bare! It was discharged so suddenly that the country below was inundated. The deluge advanced in a wall of waters 60 or 70 feet high, and 26 rods wide, leveling forests and hills, and filling up valleys, sweeping off mills, houses and barns, fences and cattle, as it passed, for a distance of ten miles, and barely giving the inhabitants sufficient notice to escape. A rock supposed to weigh 100 tons was removed half a mile from its bed. The waters moved so rapidly that they reached Lake Memphremagog, twenty-seven miles distant, in about six hours from the time they left the pond. The dry bed of the pond remains; a portion is a cultivated field, and to-day there are many stacks of hay there. For the last forty years the stage-road from Montpelier to Barton has passed through this "Dry Pond," and many tourists visit it as a great curiosity.

Victor Hugo's "Devil Fish" on Exhibition.

A genuine specimen of the *pieuvre*, or devil-fish, of which Victor Hugo draws so terrible a picture in "The Toilers of the Sea," is on exhibition in the aquarium of the London Crystal Palace. He is a little creature, but extremely lively—exhibiting himself thoroughly, whether it seem good to him to cling like a fly to the glass with his suckers and survey mankind, or to suddenly gather up his eight "feet" into the form of a bunch of long radishes, and dart like a rocket or long-tailed comet right across the tank. It is rather difficult to determine between his head and his tail, for he seems to resemble a steamer which is steered from either end; but he certainly looks as if he were covered with reddish hair, has two eyes like a water-rat's, and when he exercises the faculty which he apparently possesses of puffing himself out, he bears some resemblance to a guinea-pig. His eight feet, which are capable, one would say, of every kind of extension and expansion, have in each case a shape which calls to mind an elephant's trunk; and it is quite credible that where, as in the tropics, he grows to an immense size, he may be a very formidable monster. He appears to literally drop down upon his victim; a prawn or something of the kind, remain sitting upon it for a moment or so, and then rise up, leaving a husk, or whatever is the proper word, to float out and testify what a deed had been accomplished.

The First Locomotive in Illinois.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Illinois now has 5,725 miles of railroad. The first rail was laid at Meredosia, May 9, 1838, on the first division of what was called the Northern Cross Railroad. The first locomotive arrived at Meredosia Sept. 6, 1838, on the steamboat Chartson. This pioneer locomotive was built by Grosvenor, Ketchum & Co., at Paterson, New Jersey. It was put on the track, of which eight miles were laid, on the eighth day of November, 1838. The civil engineer, under whose supervision the road was built, and who then and there brought the "iron horse" into harness—the first in the Mississippi Valley—was George P. Plant, the late President of the Union Merchants' Exchange, and one of the best citizens of St. Louis.

On that engine, which ran eight miles and returned, were Governor Duncan, of Illinois; Murray McConnell, State Commissioner; James Dunlap and Thomas I. January, contractors; Charles Collins and Miron Leslie of St. Louis, and the Chief Engineer of the road, George P. Plant.

There were then less than 2,000 miles of railroad in all the United States. There are now over 60,000. Yet the first locomotive of the Mississippi Valley only put itself in motion thirty-three years ago last November.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Matilda Fletcher recently lectured at Champaign on "Civil Service Reform."

—At Cairo, last week, a negro felled a large gum tree so near the Episcopal Church that, in falling, it struck the edifice, doing much damage. The roof was broken through in several places; a large hole was knocked through the side of the church, and a seat smashed inside; one corner was badly smashed near the roof; the eaves on one side were demolished; and the entire building was considerably racked. The tree was cut by the order of the Church Vestrymen, who were fearful it might be blown down upon the building some time, but an unfortunate time was selected for cutting it. The wind was strong, and blew the tree directly toward the church.

IOWA.

—Forty-nine of Clinton's old bachelors have inaugurated a line of defence against the onslaughts of the softer sex, to continue in force until after Leap Year is over. Their deliberations are to be held in the darkest recesses of the darkest cellar in town, which is never to be illumined by the beautiful countenances of women.

—The Davenport *Gazette* says: "Here are some Scott County horses—sixteen of them, the lightest weighing 1,210 pounds, and the heaviest 1,600, the lot averaging 1,400 pounds. They were bought at Fisher's stable by William Patrick for heavy hauling in Chicago, and were shipped Saturday afternoon. They resemble a drove of elephants."

—On Saturday last, workmen commenced the erection of the iron railroad bridge which is to span the intersection of Fourth and Rock Island streets, Davenport. The pattern is the Post patent triangular truss. The length of the bridge is 126 feet in the clear. The trusses are 20 feet high and 27 feet apart, permitting double tracks. One side of the bridge at either end rests on massive columns, which stand on stone foundations set in the sidewalk at the east of each abutment centre. These columns weigh 6,000 pounds each. The bridge is calculated to sustain a weight of 2½ tons to the lineal foot. The Third street bridge is of the same dimensions as the above, save in the columns, which are longer, each weighing 10,900 pounds.

—Heavy capitalists from Illinois are reported as investing extensively in Northern Iowa lands.

—Mr. D. H. Woodward, formerly a resident of Keokuk, was removing thence to Florida, when the vessel containing his household goods and merchandise was wrecked on the reefs near Key West, with a loss of about $8,000.

WISCONSIN.

The *Advocate* says the Racine College opened last Wednesday, after a vacation of four weeks, with an attendance of more than 200 students. During the vacation, various improvements have been made in the building, among which is a new gallery in the chapel, by which its capacity is greatly increased.

—Mr. Russell Wheeler intends starting a number of cheese factories in Waukesha County next season. His plan is to have several small factories,—each capable of disposing of the milk of about 200 cows.

—The Columbus *Democrat* says: "Last Monday night, at Lowell Station, a woman with two small children got upon the cars to go to the assistance of her husband somewhere along the line of the West Wisconsin Railroad. He is still suffering from a wound received during the rebellion; he was recently bitten by a bear; and later still, had been injured by a railroad accident."

—The remains of Josiah Brackett, of Eau Claire, were buried yesterday afternoon. The body had been kept in a warm room ten days, and, up to the day before the burial, was in a perfect state of preservation. The joints and flesh were still flexible, but decomposition, having set in, settled all doubts as to the possibility of life.

INDIANA.

Mr. Taylor, of Lafayette, thought he would shear his mule's tail. The surgeon is assiduous in his attentions to Mr. T.

—Near Jordan Village, in Owen County, lives a man by the name of Hiram Worley, whose first wife is yet living, and who has *twenty-seven children*—twenty-five boys and two girls, and all twins but one! The children are all still single, and all live at home with their parents.

—The fear of "students" still agitates the ignorant colored people of Evansville. A colored woman rushed into the Third street engine house, a night or two since, and besought protection, saying she had been pursued by a student. The idea prevails among them that the students at the Medical College kidnap unwary colored people for the purpose of dissecting them.

—"The Fort Scott *Monitor* of Jan. 21 says: Judge Martin, who has just returned from Osage Mission, informs us that Moore, who murdered Gesk, confessed in his dying moments that a young man from Indiana was now serving out a life sentence in the Penitentiary for a crime which Moore had committed. The name of the unfortunate prisoner we have not yet learned, but it may have been heard by some of those who were with Moore when he died."

—The Huntington Council has authorized the erection of a new school house, to cost $30,000.

—Near Shoals, in Martin County, a few nights ago, a gang of thieves went to a saw-mill, took down all the machinery, including the engine and boiler, loaded it upon the cars of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, hailed a passing train, hitched the cars to it, and hied away to Illinois.

—The editor of the Charo *New Era* does not burden his readers with a long salutatory. Here it is in full:

It is the fashion for an editor to write a long introduction on taking charge of a paper, but as we are well acquainted with nearly every man in the county, it is only necessary to say that we intend to DO AS WE PLEASE, and announce that our motto is TWO ALMIGHTY DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

MICHIGAN.

Smuggling is said to be extensively engaged in on the exposed shore in the neighborhood of Alabaster and Tawas.

—A miller of Portsmouth, who built a salt block and mill last fall, has contracted to deliver by railroad, between now and spring, 9,800 barrels of salt—3,000 barrels at Toledo, 3,800 at Chicago, and 3,000 barrels at other points. The annual meeting of the Saginaw & Bay Salt Association, which was held at Bay City, Jan. 17, resolved to quit, confirming the action of the Directors. It is predicted that this will result in a decline, and one manufacturer, more sanguine than the rest of this result, sold 20,000 barrels for $1 per barrel, but the sale was subsequently recalled.

—A newspaper passed through the St. Johns Post Office, a few days since, on its way to Gratiot County, which was rather oddly stamped. It was wrapped in a piece of brown paper securely fastened at either ends with cords, and under the end of the wrapper was an old-fashioned two-cent piece fastened to the paper by a coating of wax. The paper was mailed from some inland town in New York.

—A revival is in progress among the young people at Three Rivers.

—The Hon. John L. Phillips, Representative in the State Legislature, from the Third District of Genesee County, died at his residence, in Pine Run, on the 21st inst., aged 49 years.

—The Detroit *Tribune* of the 22d says: "State Treasurer Collier has already taken action under the late decision of the United States Circuit Court on the Railroad Bond case. He declines to surrender any bonds that were issued and earned by Railroad Companies prior to the decision of our Supreme Court, and which are in his possession. There have been a few inquiring friends after some of the bonds since the recent decision, thinking they wouldn't be worth quite as much in the possession of the municipal authorities as in the hands of the State Treasurer. We suspect that might be true in some instances but Mr. Collier says it *won't* be true, as he does not propose to surrender them under existing circumstances."

—One of the most singular facts demonstrated recently in social matters has come to light within a few days in enforcing the rule of the public schools of Kalamazoo requiring the vaccination of all pupils. Among the Holland people there the idea is prevalent that it is wicked to vaccinate anyone. If the Almighty (they argue) intends or desires to visit their children with small-pox it is wrong to place, or attempt to place, any obstacle in the way. And when the School Board insists upon vaccination in the case of school-children, they are met with the remark, "We are conscientiously opposed to vaccination." The same people are also opposed to insurance risks, especially life insurance, on the same ground.

—At a camp on Cass River, one tree cut recently made six logs which scaled 6,987 feet. At the same camp, in one day, 130 logs were cut, and the average of these logs was 480 feet each. The timber cut from this tract averages from 40 to 50 per cent uppers.

—Saginaw youths will not accept leap-year invitations unless "papa" can accompany them.

—A kind-hearted Ontonagon man, named Dickens, gave New Year's gifts to 185 children.

MINNESOTA.

—George Lincoln, of Fort Snelling, has bought that portion of the old military reservation which covers the Falls of Minnehaha, and will next season proceed to the erection of a first-class hotel near the site of the present building.

—Mr. C. W. Schwartzburg, one of the pioneers of St. Paul, and the first settler at the point known as Schwartzburg Station, on the Northern Division of the St. Paul Railway, died on Thursday last, at the age of 71.

—The St. Peter *Tribune* says it hears of a money-loaner who lent a settler (on Sioux Reservation lands) $50, taking a note for $100 at 12 per cent interest.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Oats easier at 58c.

HAY—Quiet; fair, $26.00; prime, $28.00; choice $32.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer and scarce at $14.62½.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm; fair to fully fair, 8@9c; prime, 9½@9¾c. Molasses active; common, 30@35c; prime to strictly prime, 42@47c. All others unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling, 18¾; sight, par; gold, 109⅝.

COTTON—Quiet; sales, 5,000 bales; good ordinary, 19½@20c; low middling, 20½@20¾c; middling 21@21¼c; receipts, 3,312 bales; exports to Liverpool, 3,197 bales; do to Barcelona, 1,900 bales; stock, 195,009 bales.

DIED.

BATES—In this city, Jan. 22, Joseph A. Bates, youngest son of Joseph and Sarah Bates, aged 7 years and 8 months.

Funeral from No. 312 Fulton-st. to-day (Jan. 24), at 10 o'clock a. m.

☞ New York city papers please copy.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, one parlor and one or two sleeping rooms, unfurnished. Everything must be first-class, and in a private family. Also barn accommodations. West Side. Address B 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE of 8 or 10 rooms, where board of owner will be received in payment of rent. Address U 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS SUITABLE for housekeeping, by a desirable tenant, on West Side. Would like to buy some furniture. Address, giving particulars, etc., D 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE HOUSE OR tenement suitable for a small family. South Side, within reasonable distance of Twenty-second-st. Address T, care Carrier 24.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OR ROOMS suitable for housekeeping in a good neighborhood. Would buy some furniture if of good quality. Address, stating particulars, B 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED room, between Halsted and Canal and Lake and Adams-sts. Address Y 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 5 TO 6 rooms in the West Division for a No. 1 tenant. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 285 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 5 OR 6 rooms. Address, giving location and price, C. B. WILLIAMS, 46 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE ON WEST OR South Side, with 8 or 10 rooms. Address 590 State-st. or 63 Desplaines-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 ROOMS SUITABLE for housekeeping. Terms must be moderate. Pay punctual every month. Address, stating terms, N A L, 448 Hubbard-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO ROOMS suitable for housekeeping. Rent must be moderate. L 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PLEASANT FURNISHED room in a private family, within ten minutes' walk of Sherman House. Good references given. Address D 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED room for one gentleman. Address B 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 5 rooms in a good neighborhood. Also, a house of 10 rooms, on Prairie-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth-sts. A liberal rent will be paid. JAMES H. HILL, 378 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON ANY OF THE avenues on the South Side between Sixteenth and Twenty-fourth-sts. furnished house, containing from 12 to 14 rooms. Address M B M, care of W. B. FARRELL, 300 Wabash-av.

INSTRUCTION.

PORTER'S NATIONAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE, 367 Wabash-av., Chicago—Wanted, intelligent young men and ladies to learn and engage in the telegraphing business.

PIANOFORTE AT A GREAT BARGAIN. A good-toned rosewood case piano, in complete order, for only $130 cash. Apply at 201 Park-av., West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY PIANIST DESIRES pupils in some village or seminary where there is no teacher; would exchange tuition for board in the city or out, or would engage as copyist; references first-class. Miss KITTIE ANDREWS, Joliet, Ill.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

TO RENT—50 NEW PIANOS. ALSO, A LARGE assortment of pianos and organs for sale, by paying a part down and the balance in monthly payments. W. W. KIMBALL, 510 Michigan-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF C. K. NICHOLS, No. 148 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and sewing given when required.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—80x170 FEET ON LAKE-ST., NEAR Clark, at 5 per cent on valuation of $1,000 per ft. Also, 40x170 on Wabash-av., near Monroe-st. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING low-priced residences for sale, on good terms: Two brick houses on Park-av., near Robey.
One splendid swell front brick house on Monroe-st., near Ashland-av.; easy terms.
One brick house in block on West Washington-st., near Wood.
One wood house on Washington-av., near Ashland. Cottage and lot, 25x191, on Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st.
25x125 on Warren-av.; good house and barn; a first-class establishment.
A good new wood house near North Clark-st., cheap. Besides a number of fine investments in the burnt district. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Room 1, 65 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 AND 182 Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.
MICHIGAN-AV., near Twenty-fifth-st., a first-class residence and lot 50x150 feet; splendid property.
INDIANA-AV., near Twenty-first-st., a fine two-story frame and brick basement house and lot, 25x170 feet.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE FRAME house, No. 148 Thirty-first-st.; has 13 rooms, water, gas, &c.; lot 25x125; good barn; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, HOUSE AND LOT 1326 Wabash-av. Also houses and lots, 46 and 48 Warren-av. E. H. CUMMINGS, 663 Fulton-st., 9 to 11 a.m.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE, 5 ROOMS, AND lot 25x150, on May-st., near Harrison, only $2,800. J. H. KEELER, 203 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., lot 50x165; very desirable residence property. J. H. KEELER, 203 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—A FINE CORNER LOT, 48 FEET front, on Adams-st., fronting Jefferson Park; at a bargain. J. H. KEELER, 203 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—$4,500—2 BRICK DWELLINGS ON Park-av. $2,100—New cottage on North Side. $3,000—Cottage and lot on South Side. $7,000—2-story dwelling on Randolph, near Ann. $3,500—2-story dwelling on Washington. $1,800—Cottage of 4 rooms, new, on Indiana. T. B. BOYD, 157 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 1413 Indiana-av. House and lease of lot on State-st., 25x100 on State-st., north of Fourteenth-st.; a bargain. 80x180 ft on Wabash-av., between Adams and Monroe. JAMES H. HILL, 378 State-st.

FOR SALE—100 CHEAP LOTS ONLY 3 MILES from old Court House at $200 to $300 per lot to parties that will improve. For information, &c., apply to A. DORATHY, 374 Wabash-av., second floor, front office.

FOR SALE—25x125 ON FIFTH-AV., NORTH OF Harrison-st., east front. Very low for a few days. BASH & SHAPLEY, 45 South Canal-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NICE HOUSE, with 1½ acres of ground, ready for occupation. $8,500. Terms to suit. Monthly payments. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—28 OR 50x125 ON MADISON-ST., BEtween Ashland-av. and Paulina-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON TERMS TO suit, 100x118 feet corner Mather and Desplaines-sts.; fine location for manufacturing. Inquire at 37 West Madison-st., basement.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV., NORTH OF Thirty-third-st., 50x115 feet, only $125 per foot. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 and 182 Michigan-av., corner Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV. PROPERTY. Three good two-story frame houses and lots, each 33x130 feet; excellent property, and will be sold low. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 and 182 Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE city for prices ranging from $25 to $20,000. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$7,000 FOR A SPLENDID TWO-story and basement dwelling on Randolph-st., east of Ann; lot 25x160. Best bargain offered in Chicago. T. B. BOYD, 157 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HUBBARD-ST., near Lincoln, elegant new cottage, eight rooms, every convenience. Lot 48x200, $5,000, one-third cash. Would exchange for good business corner. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—ONLY $300 down, cottage and lot near Western-av. and Tyler-st. $1,500. Possession immediately. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—CHOICE RESIdence lots 50x191, near Thirty-second-st., only $160 per foot, if taken at once; easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS CORNER LOT on Henry-st., near Loomis-st. $1,750 cash, to-day. Secure it. R. G. GOODWILLIE.

FOR SALE—ON OAKLEY-ST., LOTS ON FOUR years' time; no money down. (28.) CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$1,800, $100 CASH, BALANCE IN monthly payments of $30 per month, will buy a new 6-room cottage and 25x125 to a 16-foot alley, within four blocks of the horse cars. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD, A COTTAGE with five years' lease; also several cottages and lots on monthly payments. WHITNEY, 43 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN AND WABASH-avs., near Fifty-sixth-st., 350x170. Will be sold cheap, and on easy terms of payment. Also 10 lots on Egan-av., near Stewart-av. A. R. WING & CO., 529 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—20x180 FEET ON LAKE-ST., BEtween LaSalle and Wells, $1,000 per foot. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOT. House 2-story and basement, pressed brick. Contains latest improvements. Lot 27 feet, east front. Altogether one of the cheapest places in the city. Small payment down. Inquire on premises, 908 Indiana-av., near Twentieth-st.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE WEST SIDE residence lots.
50 feet corner Green and Monroe-sts.
50 feet corner Monroe and Peoria-sts.
50 feet on Sangamon-st., south of Monroe.
50 feet on Peoria-st., near Adams.
25 feet on Green, south of Madison-st.
This property will be sold for less than its value if called for soon. A. & L. S. PIERCE, 374 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—3 STORES ON STATE-ST., NORTH of Twenty-sixth-st., with 6 years lease of ground; the corner is a grocery store and will sell stock; one of the best grocery stands on South Side; this is a chance seldom met with. JAMES H. HILL, 378 State-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE, DOUBLE BRICK, FOUR stories, 50 feet front, 227 and 229 West Lake-st., at a bargain. ISAAC R. HITT, 230 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A 3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble front residence, with brick barn, south of Twenty-first-st., on Michigan-av. WILLIS M. HITT, Real Estate Agent, 468 Wabash-av., and 230 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEment house, with lot 25x125 ft. on South Park-av. Price, $6,000; very cheap; terms easy. Also, house and lot on Lake-av.; fine location. Only $3,500; easy terms. F. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 376 State-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTHEAST CORNER NORTH Clark and Division-sts., 54x170; cheap and on easy terms. J. HENRY WEIL, southeast corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—BURNT DISTRICT—A NUMBER of choice lots on the North and South Sides, comprising some excellent bargains. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., opposite Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS—A large amount of choice residence property. The very best property for investment in America, as the movement southward is gathering increased momentum every day, and must continue to do so. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., opposite Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—CHEAP PROPERTY—STATE-ST., southwest corner Thirty-sixth-st., 48x125.
Indiana-av., south of Thirty-fifth-st., 25x170.
Calumet-av.—House and lot, near Sixteenth-st., 25x100.
Wabash-av.—Lot near Fourteenth-st., east front, 25x170.
Butterfield-st., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts., west front, 50x125. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., opposite Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—BEST BARGAINS; LONG TIME; 2 lots on Harrison-st., near Campbell-av.; $750 each. 3 lots, Rebecca-st., near Rockwell, $400 each, or $1,100 for 3. Decide at once. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—100x165 FEET NORTHWEST CORner of Wabash-av. and Thirty-third-st. This lot can be had at a bargain. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—40x165 FEET NORTHWEST CORner of Prairie-av. and Twenty-first-st. Will exchange for a residence on the avenues. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SOUTHWEST CORNER WABASH-av. and Thirty-first-st., 100x180 ft to alley. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., opposite Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST MADIson-st.—125 feet corner VanBuren and Wood, $8,500; No. 178 South Peoria-st., 2-story, brick cellar, modern improvements, 25x119 to alley, $7,000, possession given; 50x150, Indiana-av., near Fourteenth-st., good lot for business, $10,000.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS FOR HOMES, worth $500 for $250 and $300. For the next 30 days, lots on the boulevard, only 4 miles from the Court House; the highest land about the city. Call at my office and take a free ride of 20 mintes and see them. Title perfect and abstract furnished with each lot. Terms easy. G. B. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR CITY PROPERTY, a good, improved 80-acre farm in Henry Co., Ill. Address or inquire at 400 State-st., from 9 to 11. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—OUT WEST—A FIRST-CLASS, 2-story store and general stock of merchandise; a No. 1 location; railroad certain; terms easy. Apply to or address Messrs. BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty, a first-class farm of 416 acres in Kane County, Ill., 12 miles from Dundee, 4 miles from Elgin; stream of water, fine brick house, large barn, orchard, timber, &c. Map and photograph of house can be seen at office of H. C. MOREY, 116 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT A BARGAIN, A large three-story and basement stone building, suitable for heavy manufacturing, with foundry adjoining, in Dixon, Ill. Apply to J. C. AYRES, Dixon, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE WANTED. WE have a customer for a residence worth from $50,000 to $75,000. Must be on the avenues. A. & L. S. PIERCE, 374 Wabash-av.

WE HAVE SEVERAL PARTIES WANTING good residences on the avenues in south part of the city and on the West Side, also vacant lots for improvement. A. & L. S. PIERCE, 374 Wabash-av.

WANTED—HOUSE OR COTTAGE AND LOT on South or West Side; must be on a good residence street, and to be paid for in part cash and part unimproved city real estate. A. LORD & BROTHER, 64 West Lake-st.

WANTED—100 HOUSES, COTTAGES, STORES and rooms, for the immediate wants of our customers. PHILLIPS & BUFFINGTON, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 93 West Madison-st.

WANTED—10 OR 20 ACRES CLOSE IN TO SUBdivide, or an interest in subdivision already made. Address B S J, 77 East Lake-st.

WANTED—TO LEASE—WE WANT TO LEASE, in the burned district, several lots for stores and manufacturing purposes; also, a large lot, with steam power. A. & L. S. PIERCE, 374 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—ON THE SOUTH Side, south of Twelfth-st., a first-class residence property, ranging in price from $20,000 to $40,000. Would buy furniture if stylish and in good order. ROZET & ELLIS, 279 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—COME BACK, WILL AND ALL will be right. Light of eyes. M. H. F.

PERSONAL—I. A. BELOVED: SEND YOUR address. I have something of interest to communicate. G. W. BLAKE, 128 West Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—WILL THE SMALLER OF TWO ladies who went into California Imperial Parlors at 3 p. m. Monday, send address to H B M, branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—PROF. C. J. SELKE, FORMERly of 144 White-st., will hear of something to his advantage by sending his address to Culver & Hovey, 109 West Washington-st., or any person knowing his address will confer a favor by giving us the information.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BEGINNER'S STOCK OF LADIES', MISSES', children's, and gents boots and shoes for sale at a bargain; suitable for a retail store. Assortment of stock and sizes good. Can be seen at MCGUIRE BROS. & CO., No. 73 West Adams-st. Call from 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m.

A FINE SAMPLE ROOM FOR SALE. A great bargain. Best location on South Side. No rent for one year. Inquire at BRADLEY'S BANK, 39 South Canal-st.

A GROCERY, WITH STOCK AND FIXTURES for sale, in the thriving city of Elgin; splendid location and large trade; will sell cheap. Terms easy. Address Lox Box 78, Elgin, Ill.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A MAN WITH A FEW hundred dollars to secure a very desirable business. Call at 350 West Madison-st., from 12 to 5 p.m.

A SALOON AND BOARDING-HOUSE NEAR the Stock Yards for sale. Purchasers may call at 1776 South Halsted-st. Price, $350.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED, GOOD-PAYING JEWelry business in Kansas City for sale. The stock about $20,000. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars address Box 74, Kansas City, Mo.

FIXTURES AND 3 YEARS' LEASE OF STORE for sale. Apply at 133 Twenty-second-st.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE-SHOP FOR SALE, with good water power, all in splendid condition. A bargain to the right party. Sold on account of ill health of the present owner. For particulars apply to H. C. OVERMAN, 149 Fulton-st., or ELIAS OVERMAN, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE, SMALL STOCK, in one of the best neighborhoods in the city. Inquire corner Fulton and May-sts.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE—GOOD LOCAtion; good trade. Will take pair of work horses toward pay. Address D 62, Tribune office.

MUST BE SOLD—SOME CHEAP AND USEful patent rights. Valuable property taken in exchange. Call at H. S. PAULSEN'S Hardware Store, 149 Indiana-st., Chicago.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—A WELL-KNOWN Optician and dealer in fancy goods, established over 25 years in a good location on Broadway, N. Y., doing a strictly first-class business, is desirous of selling out for the purpose of making his future residence abroad. To the proper person a liberal offer will be made for sale of stock and a valuable lease which has several years to run at a low rent. Address H. W., 548 Broadway, New York.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—THOROUGH INvestigation will prove to anyone that this is a chance seldom offered. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

SAW MILL, &C., FOR SALE CHEAP—VALUAble property. New saw mill, with latest improved machinery, with capacity of sawing 40 m. feet each in eleven hours; three-story stone flouring mill, capacity of 200 brls per day, and is first-class in all respects. Also, a large, well-built distillery, with all the appurtenances thereto. The saw mill furnishes fuel for the flouring mill and distillery, making a saving of about $30 per day in fuel. This property is located at Lyons, Iowa. Mississippi River on one side of it and Northwestern on the other. For further particulars inquire of STEARNS, CLARK & CO., Erie, Pa., or COTTEN & CROSS, Lyons, Iowa.

$400 WILL SECURE A HALF INTEREST in a genteel business that will pay that amount per month. 130 West Washington-st., Room 1.

$500 WILL BUY MY HALF INTEREST IN a jobbing business paying $600 monthly; stock on hand, $1,000. Call at 110 West Madison-st., Room 4.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 6-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, Agent, 78 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines and sawmills, Daniels & Woodworth's planers, sash sticker and moulder, shaping machines and moulding machines. 93 Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SASH AND DOOR MAchinery—1 power mortise machine, 1 foot mortise machine, 1 small sticking machine, 1 iron tennant machine, 1 slat machine, 1 wiring machine, 1 turning lathe. Apply at 251 and 253 Twentieth-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 20x20 STATIONARY ENGINE, one 20x36 beam condensing engine, portable engines, boilers of all sizes, pulleys, shafting, etc. WM. McGREGOR, 28 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE-SURFACING WOODworth planer iron frame, to plane 24 inches, both sides at once, made by Lester, of Brooklyn, N. Y. JAMES L. HAVEN & CO., 56 Plum-st., Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 1 12-HORSE POWER ENgine and boiler, made by Washington Iron Works, Newburgh, N. Y.; said engine has been run less than two months and is in thorough repair. J. F. FORSYTH & CO., 46 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 1 ENGINE LATHE, WITH screw cutting gear, &c.; has been used but little; has 20 in. swing, 8 ft. bed. J. F. FORSYTH & CO., 46 South Desplaines-st.

GOOD RICHARDS' NO. 2 CORN SHELLER for sale, good as new, with cob carrier, by R. WINANS & CO., 24 Clinton-st., Room 3.

HORSE-POWERS—RAILWAY ONE AND TWO horse sweep-powers, from two to ten horse, clippers, hay and corn-stalk cutters, wood saws, Hutchinson's Patent Locking Grate Bars, Barker's Sandpapering Machines, corn shellers, etc., manufactured and for sale by H. A. PITTS' SONS, 11 South Jefferson-st.

STEAM ENGINES—WE CAN FURNISH AT once, on receipt of order, steam engines from 6 to 12-inch bore, and larger ones, in a short time, all warranted to give satisfaction, at low figures. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FEW SHARES OF STOCK STILL REMAIN to be taken in a company now forming, with extraordinary facilities for conducting a cash business. Very profitable, without risk, and can be increased to any extent. The opportunity will be open but a few days, and only to No. 1 parties who can invest in shares of $2,000 or more. Address D 50, Tribune office.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR old books and libraries. Call or address CHAPIN'S Cheap Book Store, 563 Wabash-av.

WANTED—ABOUT $3,000 SECOND-HAND telegraph wire. A. H. & G. B. WORTHEN, Warsaw, Hancock County, Ill.

WANTED—TO HIRE A SHOW WINDOW ON any of the good thoroughfares. Call or address RILEY, 205½ West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO SEASON TICKETS TO WEST Side Star Lecture Course. Apply to EMERSON & SCOTT, 239 West Madison-st.

WANTED—BARBER TO OPEN A SHOP IN A new hotel in a first-class neighborhood. None but responsible men need apply, and the same will be treated liberally. Inquire at the Metropolis Hotel, corner Michigan-av. and Fourteenth-st.

WANTED—FROM 100,000 TO 200,000 OLD BRICK, cleaned and piled; for exchange, two good work horses, one pole and one speed buggy, two heavy covered express wagons, and several sets of harness. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—WILL PAY CASH FOR A SIR Knight's outfit that will suit a six-footer. Want parlor and bedroom set for a $300 gold watch. Apply immediately at 186 West Lake-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

30 ABERDEEN-ST.—TWO GENTS CAN BE accommodated with warm room and board, first-class in all respects. References exchanged.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, fire, gas, and use of parlor, embracing home comforts, upon very reasonable terms.

248 CALUMET-AV.—POSITIVELY FIRST-class board, with nicely furnished rooms, for gentlemen and wives, also for single gents. Dinner at 6 p. m.

263 WARREN-AV.—BOARD AND ROOM OR rooms; modern improvements and home comforts.

397 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—FURNISHED front parlor and chamber, with board, gas, bath, hot and cold water; terms, $6 each.

462 AND 464 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—TWO nicely furnished rooms, with first-class board; front parlor, with alcove; back parlor, with bedroom.

636 WEST MADISON-ST.—A PLEASANT front chamber, with board, for two, in a private family.

657 MONROE-ST.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished suite of rooms to rent, with board; also one room suitable for a single gentleman.

661 WEST MONROE-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS with first-class board; terms moderate.

743 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FRONT SUITE OF rooms unfurnished with board and two rooms furnished.

845 PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-ST.—A single room for one or two gentlemen, with board; a pleasant location.

1098 INDIANA-AV., BETWEEN TWENTY-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.—Room for one or two gentlemen.

MADISON HOUSE, 134 AND 136 WEST MADIson-st. Board $2 per day. Day board, $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—ROOM WITH BOARD, north of 22nd-st, by a gentleman. Private family preferred. Address A, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG MEN IN A PRIvate family, in the vicinity of Lincoln and Madison-sts. References given if required. Address Q 34, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN; TERMS MUST be very moderate; private family preferred. Z 54, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND SINGLE ROOM ON SOUTH Side. Large boarding house preferred. State particulars. W V S, 777 Wabash-av.

BOARD—FOR SELF AND WIFE; A SUITE of well-furnished rooms, heated; a good barn required, and board and place for man servant; must be on South Side; distance no objection, providing house and stable are first-class; terms must be moderate. Address P 48, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CUTTERS, CUTTERS, CUTTERS, AT COST for a few days at 75 West Randolph-st. MILLAR & PARSON.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE, NEW AND SECond-hand sleighs, below the actual cost of manufacturers. 60 West Madison-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF BIG STRONG horses; weight 2,630 pounds; 8 years old; fit for hauling, or any other use. Warranted sound, kind, and true. A trial allowed; the owner having no use for them. Call at MR. JONES', 409 State-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF LIGHT sleighs at cost, to close them out. 325 and 327 Wabash-av., PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE SOME FIRST-CLASS light express wagons for city use, weight 400 lbs. 325 and 327 Wabash-av., PENNOYER, SHAW & CO.

FOR SALE—A HORSE FIT FOR HEAVY WORK, weighs 1,300 lbs. Will be sold cheap; also, a pony fit for a buggy, for $65; to be seen at 741 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 190 Twenty-second-st., corner of State-st., have on sale horses, harness, sleighs, buggies, of every description. Also, ten good cutters at two-thirds their value. Call early.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE HEAVY HORSES at Patrick's avenue stables, 762 and 764 Michigan-av.

SAVE 20 TO 40 PER CENT OF YOUR MONEY by buying buggies, phaetons, democrat and road wagons, harness, blankets, &c., at FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY'S, 142 Michigan-av., lake front.

WANTED—A PEDDLING WAGON, HORSE and harness. Candy wagon preferred. Apply to DAWSON & SHIELDS, 82 South Green-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND BUSIness buggy; box 4 or 5 feet long. BROWN BROS., 228 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A FIRST-CLASS SECONDhand top buggy. Would also buy a good set of single harness. Address S C W, 216 Wabash-av.

WANTED—STAGE HORSES AT P. O. & B. CO.'S Stable, cor. Twenty-ninth and State-sts.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriage, law suits, absent friends, lost and stolen property; can positively tell the truth. Consult anything you wish to know; cure all diseases of 20 yrs'. 132 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A BOY OR YOUNG MAN TO LEARN the drug business; one who knows something about it preferred. Must be well recommended. Apply to DELL & CLARKE, 338 West Madison-st., between 3 and 4 p. m.

WANTED—SALESMAN IN AN OLD AND long-established wholesale grocery house in the city of New York for the States of Illinois and Iowa. None but those thoroughly acquainted with the business, and having a large, established, first-class trade, need apply. Address, with references, P. O. Box 748, New York city.

WANTED—RAILROAD LABORERS, FARM hands, gardeners, and men with wives for Tennessee; go out to-night. 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELLING salesman that understands the furnishing goods business, to travel in Iowa. None other need apply. BROWNSON BROS. & CO., 792 Wabash-av.

WANTED—3 OR 4 INTELLIGENT BOYS, 14 TO 18 years of age, to learn to feed Gordon presses. Must live close to our factory. MILLARD & DECKER, cor. Wood and Tyler-sts.

WANTED—A MAN TO ACT AS JANITOR, OR clerk, if required. Apply to I. G. HORNE, 55 West Washington-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN FOR THE city and country for a business paying $15 to $25 a week on $5 to $10 capital. Some are making $8 a day. Samples 25c. A. RAY, 239 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE HONEST BOY FOR a real estate office. Address in own handwriting, for five days, ULRICH & BOND, 311 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MEN—BUSINESS FOR 20 LIVE men; examine our new corn sheller; capacity, 6 bushels per hour; retails, $1.50; 1,000 easily sold in each county; $600 clear in 60 days. KIMBALL & CO., 185 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN FOR the boot and shoe trade, to travel and sell goods by sample for a New York house—route from Chicago to Cairo, east to the Indiana State line, and west to the main line of the Illinois Central Railroad. None but those well acquainted with the shoe business, and having good references need apply. Address, with references, R. F. HOWELL, 271 Michigan-av., Chicago.

WANTED—A HARDWARE SALESMAN WHO thoroughly understands the city trade. Address H H H, Post Office, in the handwriting of the applicant, with references, stating age, address and other information.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—FOUR EXPERIENCED MILLINery salesmen. Apply at 675 Washington-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD JOB PRINTER, FAMILiar with the Globe press. Address by mail, with references, G W, 171 South Canal-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKBINDER—ruler, forwarder and finisher. Address Register office, South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—THREE GOOD TELEGRAPH INstrument makers. Apply to BLISS, TILLOTSON & CO., 295 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BENCH moulder to take charge of a foundry in a country town. Address or apply at 275 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ENGINEER OF long experience, well skilled in mechanics, to run a stationary engine. Best of references required. Inquire at 89 Fulton-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CABINETMAKERS for custom work; also some good finishers. MEISSNER BROS., 347 West Lake-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FOREMAN TO take charge of a machine shop in this city; must be thoroughly posted. A first-class man can learn of a good situation by addressing A 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—PLASTERER; A GOOD BENCH hand able to work from drawings. Apply to Chicago Terra Cotta Co.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO GOOD cabinetmakers at 492 Wabash-av. Call early.

WANTED—GOOD WASHER, IRONER AND plain cook—German, Swede or Norwegian. Two in family. Apply at 890 Madison-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. German or Swede preferred. No. 12 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; one willing to make herself useful can find a good place. Apply at 1113 Prairie-av.

WANTED—MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO DO cooking, washing and ironing in a small private family. Apply at 17 Honore st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LADY PROOFreader. RAND, McNALLY & CO., 108 Randolph-st.

WANTED—1 FIRST-CLASS LADY CLOTHES ironer and 2 good shirt ironers. Apply at Home Laundry, 233 South State-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES' OFFICE, 10 PECK-court, cor. of Michigan-av., capable girls for first-class families and boarding-houses; also a young girl for nurse. References required.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL FOR housework at 259 Calumet-av. Call at once.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a family of three persons. Apply at once to 58 Vincennes-av., near Douglas place.

WANTED—AT 1132 INDIANA-AV., A GIRL TO do general housework; must be a good washer and ironer, and good plain cook.

WANTED—TWO GERMAN GIRLS—ONE AS cook and one as laundress. Apply at northwest corner of Calumet-av. and Twenty-first-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS—ONE FOR GENERAL housework and one nurse girl. Apply at 740 West Lake st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; Swede, Norwegian or German preferred. Apply at 173 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 157 Fourth-av., over stove store.

WANTED—AT 351 WEST MADISON-ST., A young girl to take care of a baby and do light work.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer. Apply at 117 South Sangamon st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL IN A SMALL family—one who can come well recommended. Call at 659 Burnside-st.

WANTED—AT 151 ELLIS-AV. A COMPETENT woman to cook, wash and iron. German or English.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK IN a private family. Inquire at 564 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 24 Oak-av. Good wages.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO LIGHT housework and plain sewing. Call at 128 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A GOOD TRUSTY NURSE GIRL, from 14 to 16 years of age. A steady home for a good girl. Apply at 1019 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT MR. BATES' OFFICE, 10 PECK-court, corner Michigan-av., a competent cook, either man or woman, for boarding-house; also, a man for private family.

WANTED—TWO COOKS, TWO LAUNDRESSES, dining-room and second girls; employment for all girls, at Mrs. BROWN'S OFFICE, 290 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—FIVE GOOD GIRLS, TO GO TO Canada; also, girls for all kinds of housework in this city. Apply at Mrs. THOMPSON'S, 1002 State-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—FIFTY WOMEN TO MAKE WHITE vests and common pants. Apply immediately at 170 Michigan-av.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER AN INTELligent middle-aged lady with the best references. Call at 470 Wabash-av., second floor.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—A STORE, 100x14, WITH TWO ENtrances, and option of purchase of lease for two years. Apply to HAAS & POWELL, 25 Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEW STORE CORNER OF THIRTY-second-st. and Forrest-av., opposite large public school, suitable for candy and bookstore. A. W. WHEELER, 315 State-st.

TO RENT—DINING-ROOM, KITCHEN, AND part of saloon, for a restaurant. Inquire on the premises, 66 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE dock in the rear of the Central Union Block, with frontage on the river of 150 feet by same depth. Inquire of C. T. WHEELER, Union National Bank.

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENTS, 278 and 280 South Water-st., head of Market-st. Offices above. Apply on premises. H. C. WHEELER.

TO RENT—46 DESPLAINES-ST., FOR BARber shop or anything, large new basement. H. C. MOREY, 116 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE NEW FOUR-STORY AND basement brick store 14 State-st., one of the best locations in the city; will be finished, and ready for use Feb. 15. Apply to A. R. GLOVER, Cashier, or F. W. WINSTON, 543 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, part or both, in brick building, 20x80, on Canal-st., near Washington; also several good offices. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 28 South Canal-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, part or both, for business, in brick building, 20x80, on Canal-st., near Washington. Also several good offices. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 28 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, A private hotel on Wabash-av. Weekly profits, $200. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—15 YEARS' LEASE OF 51x165 feet on Franklin-st., between Van Buren and Jackson-sts. No revaluation. Also half of third floor building on Canal, near Madison-st. Cheap rent to May, 1873. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE, CENtrally located. Rent, $40 per month. Address W 76, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, IN GOOD order, forty minutes' ride, $35 per month. CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—A NEW 14-ROOM brick house on North Side, with barn. D. LEONARD, 45 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—NOS. 56 AND 58 LANGLEY, TWO first-class frame houses of 12 rooms, water, gas, &c. No. 1418 Prairie-av., a No. 1 two-story frame. I make house-renting a specialty. JAMES H. HILL, 378 State-st.

TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE IN HYDE PARK, on Tompkins-place, convenient to both the Dummy and Illinois Central Railroad stations. ROZET & ELLIS, 279 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—WITH FURNIture, marble front, north 28th on Prairie-av., all new and in the best of order, with rent for two years from next May. Possession given at short notice. This is a fine chance for a good home. C. H. GAUBERT, 388 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—BRICK RESIDENCE ON WABASH-av., between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts., with furniture, [illegible] C. H. GAUBERT, 388 Wabash-av., Room 2.

TO RENT—A 3-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT brick house, 9 rooms, with modern improvements, on Wabash-av., near Harmon-court. Immediate possession. CHAS. C. AUSTIN, 371 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A FAMILY HOTEL, CONTAINING 150 rooms, to be erected on the corner of Rush and Ohio-sts., and ready for occupancy on or before Oct. 1, 1872. Apply to W. A. FURBER, Architect, 21 Eldridge-court.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, back parlor, furnished, for gents, or gentleman and wife, at 742 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ONE NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, for one or two persons. Inquire at 132 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—GENTLEMEN CAN FIND COMfortable furnished rooms at the Westminster European Hotel, 271 Wabash-av., near 18th-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—ONE LARGE ROOM $20, and two small $8 each, on Fulton-st., near May; one room $15, on Jackson-st., near Halsted. For gentlemen only. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—AT 10 PECK COURT, CORNER Michigan-av., a furnished room suitable for one or two gentlemen, without board.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TIMEKEEPER OR in any other situation in which he could make himself useful by a strictly temperate and industrious Englishman, aged 31; writes a good hand and is quick at figures; content with moderate salary and is anxious to save money to bring his wife and child here to settle. Address L 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE MAN for the adjustment of accounts and collection of claims. Address J H C, 1143 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (English). Has a perfect knowledge of the grocery trade and bookkeeping, with first class city reference from last employer. Is not particular about kind of work, and will accept moderate wages. Address N 46, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO has had 7 years' experience as bookkeeper desires re-engagement; is a good penman, can give good city references, and only expects moderate salary. Address POSTSCRIPT, Branch office 469 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, cashier, or collector, by a thorough, practical, and competent D. E. bookkeeper; the best of testimonials furnished as regards character, ability, &c. Address F 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUG CLERK, BY a young man who has had between 3 and 4 years' experience; can furnish good references. Address 239 South Leavitt-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who writes a good hand, in a recorder's, broker's, or insurance office, or as bookkeeper or assistant; have had 4 years' experience in the city; can give good references. Address T & J 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, something to do; jewelry store preferred; has had five years' experience; best of references. Address 45, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS plasterer and bricklayer. Inquire at 191 North Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN IN A stone yard; best of references given, by a young man of 15 years' experience. Address care of WALTER SCHWISHART, Detroit, Mich.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDE as coachman in a private family; has been working in first-class families and has good references. Address D 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man who thoroughly understands the business and is willing to work. Address D 67, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT girl to do general housework in a small private family. Apply at 305 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS girl in a private family; best of references. Inquire at 165 West Madison st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young American woman, as cook or to do general housework for a small private family. Apply at 1 Ewing-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, SMART girl for second work or general housework. Apply at 749 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to do general housework in a private family. Apply at 182 North Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class cook, washer, and ironer. Call Wednesday, 24th, at 18 Butterfield-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ATTRACTIVE young lady who understands household industry and is willing to work; seeks some place in the country. ORION, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL OR nurse; references given. Address or call on L, 233 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, washer, and ironer in a respectable family; none other need respond. Address M C, Branch office, 469 Wabash av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF MIDdle-age, as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; widower preferred. Address C 55, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—THE GREAT CONFLAgration. Chicago—its past, present, and future. Embellished with over forty-five handsome illustrations representing Chicago before and after the fire. Over 20,000 copies already sold. Price, [illegible] published in English and German. A carefully prepared digest of the history of Chicago before the fire, tracing its growth in population and commercial resources, explaining its topographical features, and sketches of all its great public works; the origin and progress of the fire, commencing with the now famous cow-shed, in the West Division, and tracing it, square by square, until it stopped, fourteen hours afterward, in the oak grove on the northern limits of the city; describing the characteristics of the prominent buildings burned, showing the peculiarities and eccentricities of the fire, [illegible] graphically illustrating the terrors of Sunday night and Monday; and a carefully prepared statement of all the great historical fires, with a comparison between them and the Chicago calamity. By James W. Sheahan, Associate Editor, and George P. Upton, Literary Editor of The Tribune. This is a book different from all others, abounding in facts, happily related. George P. Upton, better known to many as "Peregrine Pickle," is sure of an audience wherever his name is announced. Be sure that you subscribe, or have subscribed, for this edition. Agents wanted. UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY, 10 Twenty-second-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "CHICAGO AND THE GREAT CONFLAGRATION," by Colbert & Chamberlin, associate editors Chicago Tribune. Illustrated by Chapin & Gulick. Complete in one splendid octavo vol. of 528 printed pages, and 24 pages illustrations (embracing 70 engravings), [illegible] of Chicago published. Also, full accounts of the great Northwestern fires, and the other great fires of the world. *Be careful that you get hold of the right book.* Enclose, at once, 50 cents for outfit, and name your territory desired. Address J. S. GOODMAN, Publisher, 13 South Green-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$150 PER MONTH! EMployment! Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY COUNTY. To prevent hogs from rooting, by selling the Hog [illegible] on receipt of $2. M. E. COLE & CO., [illegible] Clinton-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—AGENTS—DR. GOODSPEED'S HIStory of Chicago and the Great Fires of the West and World, containing near 700 pages, and 50 illustrations, all on tinted paper. Now ready. Price, [illegible] Most rapid selling book in America. Prospectus and outfit free. A portion of the proceeds devoted to the sufferers. Address J. W. GOODSPEED, 51 South Carpenter-st., Chicago, Cincinnati, or St. Louis. Goodspeed's Franco-German War sells immensely.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—HORSE AND EXPRESS WAGON. Call at Centre-av. Stable, 370 West Madison-st.

LOST—ON THE 19TH, A BLACK-HAIRED English Shepherd dog; white fore legs, yellow spots over eyes; answers to the name of "Watch." Any one finding him please return to 324 West Washington-st.

LOST—A RED MOROCCO POCKETBOOK, ON Monday forenoon, between Indiana-st. and Archer-av., containing about $150 in money, a real estate contract from Elias Shipman, and a physician's license. The finder will please leave the same at Tribune branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—$10 REWARD FOR the return of a bay horse with short mane, white star in the forehead, left fore and hind feet white, having a new saddle and bridle and an old halter on at the time; saddle and bridle black leather. F. EMERY, 27 and 29 West Randolph-st.

STRAYED—FROM THIRTY-EIGHTH AND Prairie-sts., Sunday afternoon, a small, dark-gray mare, long mane and tail (with bridle on). Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to 157 Twenty-second-st. W. H. REID.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED IN A GOOD PAYING business; good locality and long lease. Apply to the Furniture and Grocery Store, 533 Milwaukee-av.

PARTNER WANTED—ANY ESTABLISHED merchant in Chicago, desiring a partner with from $5,000 to $10,000 cash capital, can gain information in regard to obtaining the same by application to No. 533 State-st., for 14 days; drugs or hardware preferred.

PARTNER WANTED—AN INTEREST IN A well-established real estate business. Will put $1,000 and furnish buggy and harness. O. B. SMITH, Branch Tribune, 469 Wabash-av.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS man with $5,000 to $8,000, and first-class references, is desirous of obtaining an interest in an established manufacturing or wholesale business. All communications treated in confidence. Address, stating particulars, D B, Box 212, Milwaukee, Wis.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $25,000, FOR THE brick business; the best location in the West; sand and clay in the same pit. Address R 20, Tribune office, by letter. I mean business to any man who means.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $15,000; IN A first-class manufacturing and wholesale business established in Chicago in 1865. Good custom. Address N S, 83 West Madison-st., upstairs.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY, A BUSIness that will pay those who are at liberty to travel $500 a month. GARRISON & CO., 169 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY—Two farms in Lee County, Ill., near Dixon, of 160 acres; 120 acres improved; wood and water; will pay difference, if any, in cash. PHILLIPS & BUFFINGTON, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 93 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—ABOUT $3,000 worth of suburban property, a nice cottage containing 7 rooms, 14 miles from Chicago, for an interest in some light manufacturing or other business—boot and shoe store preferred. T. B. MORRIS, 27 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—VALUABLE house and two lots on corner; inside property; no encumbrance; for a farm near Morris, Ill. G. W. DEAN, 51 Halsted-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE SOME ACRE property and lots in Chicago for stock of hardware. POTWIN & CORBY, 215 East Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 on city real estate for three or five years. AYERS & HOFF, 341 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON LONG TIME IN SUMS of $5,000 to $100,000 on first-class real estate. J. B. MACLEOD, 130 Throop-st., corner VanBuren.

TO LOAN—AT 9 PER CENT, $1,500 ON CHICAgo real estate. WALTER BUTLER, 375 Wabash-av., Room 10.

TO LOAN—$50,000 AT 8 PER CENT ON INSIDE property. A. J. HAWHE, 45 Hubbard-court.

WANTED—TO BUY CERTIFICATES OF REpublic Insurance Co. POTWIN & CORBY, 215 East Madison-st.

$50,000 TO LEND ON CHICAGO PROPerty for 5 years, in amounts to suit. Address R 52, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A SELF-FEEDING, BASE-BURNer, Troy stove, in good condition, suitable for parlor or office. Price of stove, $15; of stove and pipe, $18. 507 West Adams-st., corner Hoyne.

FOR SALE—THE SCHOONER LIVELY, CARries 14,000 bushels wheat, 200 m. lumber. Sails and rigging in fine order. W. M. EGAN, 7 Central Union Block, Market-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—FURNITURE nearly new and complete of a house of 8 rooms. The owner goes East to live, and a sale is offered for a few days at a sacrifice. The house can be rented until May, 1873, if desired. Inquire of J. B. ADAMS, 103 West Washington-st., Chicago, or JAMES CURRY, at Evanston.